C. H. ROBINSON & CO., COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. WILMINGTON, N. C. Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets. March 9, 1860.—158 & 29.

JAMES STOKLEY & OLDHAM, DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER-WILMINGTON, N. C. Prompt attention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Bacon and other Country Produce. Dec. 22d, 1859

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY. No. 45 MARKET STREET. A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand. The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.

November 25, 1859.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT. HOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite Shaw's old stand Wilming-

ONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Plastering Hair, Philadelphia Press Brick, Fire B. To Distillers of Turpentine, -he is prepared to put

May 20-37-1y. up Stills at the shortest notice GEO. W. ROSE, CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Rewards.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD. RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the lst being August last, his negro man GARRY. Faid boy is about 18 years of age-chunky built, hump-shoulder-quent eu; 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high; apt to smile when spoken to; we ghs about 170 pounds. He was raised by Abram Hobbs, reward will be paid for his confidement in Clinton Jail, or

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

HEREAS, intelligence under oath of G. W. Moore, hath this day reached the undersigned, that JIM, a clave, the property of G. W. Moore, bath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods, and other obscure places, committing depredations on the peaceful inhabitants of the State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his master or the lawful authority ;-and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and in some public newspaper, and warn the said slave that if he do not immediately return to his said master, and answer the charges aforesaid, it is lawful for any person to capture him, by slaying him or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime.

Given under our hands and seals, this 24th day of June, 1861.

JAS. GARRASON, J. P. [SEAL.]

WM. J. COENWALL, J. P. [SEAL.]

THE ABOVE REVARD will be given for the said JIM dead or alive, or for his confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him again. The said Jim is about 5 feet 10 inches high, is well-set, and weighs about 180 lbs., quick spoken and with smooth black skin. The said negro was purchased from the estate of T. H. Williams, deceased.

A REWARD OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, will be given OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, will be given for the apprehension and delivery of my two boys, SOLOMON and ESSEC. SOLOMON is dark, full head of hair, thick lips, has a scar on his left hand between his thumb and finger—his height about five feet, ten or eleven inches ESSEC is about five feet, five or seven inches high—yellow skin, has a scar between the right eye and eye brow, caused by the bite of a dog, very heavy set.

J. J. D. LUCAS.

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Fessions, November Term, 1861. Civil Peterson, Matilda Barden, Moses Peterson, Jones Peterson, and Arabella Peterson and Rufus Peterson, by their Guardian, John R. Beaman, William Blount and wife Julia, and Fliza Sikes and John Sikes, by their Guardian,

and the Heirs at Law of Richard N. Peterson, dec'd. PETITION FOR DIVISION OF SLAVES.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six consecutive weeks in the "Wilmington Journal," notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition and that unless they appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Sampson at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday of February next, and answer or demur, the same will be heard

WITNESS: William C. Draughon, Clerk of our said Court at office in Clinton, on the third Monday of November, A. WM. C. DRAUGHON, Clerk. (pr.-adv. \$8 45.)

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ONSLOW COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Dec. Term, 1861.

A. J. Murrill, Adm'r of Thomas J. Hanby, deceased, Thomas Hanby and James Hanby.

IN THIS CASE, it being made to appear to the satisfac I tion of the Court that the defendants, Thomas Hanby and James Hanby, are non-residents of this State, it is ordered that advertisement be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, for said defendants, notifying them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Onslow, at the Court House in Jacksonville, on the 1st Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or to this petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso

will be taken as to them.
In testimony of which, I do hereunto sign my name and affix the seal of office of said Court, at office in Jackson-December 24th, 1861.

A. J. JOHNSTON, C. C. C. ville, the 1st Monday in December, 1861.

[Pr. adv. \$5 92] 18-6tw*.

Educational.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH TUITION. HE undersigned wishes to engage as Teacher of the Branches named above. He can show good testimolina, and present employers. Having a small family, he will want dwelling house, garden and fire-wood, rent-free, if the engagement should be in the country. His present term of business will end about the middle of February

The foregoing is a truthful a next. Address, with proposals, GEORGE PADDISON,

Magnolia, Duplin county, N. C.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. PAINTS_PAINTS.

DURE WHITE LEAD; Snow White Zinc Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole sale and retail, by

W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist. For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move to his late purchase in S. Carolina, offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail ound, 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hunplacy land, lying in front of said place, on the mein road leading to Wilmington. These lands are principally on the Sound, convenient for fish and systems—or for making Salt—and are believed to be as desirably located as any Salt—and are believed to be as desirably located as any lands on the Sound. There is about one hundred acres of the very best Pea Land, ready to clear, a portion of which has already been deaded, and contains a large quantity of seasoned trees, the very best for boiling Salt—and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to examine the premises. Terms made easy.

Solvent in the bigh seas in case of a war between the two outsties. The British navy is composed of 619 vessels. That of the United States number to unroll the borrible paporama of this fratricidal war, the blooding the premises.

Dec. 19, 1861.

POR SALE by Dec. 17.—86&17.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 18. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1862. A NO. 22.

General Notices.

NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBERS having qualified as Executrix and Executor to the last Will and Testament of the late George A. Dudley, at the December Term, 1861, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of New Hanover, hereby notify all persons indebted to their Testa tor to come forward and make payment, and all persons having claims against said Testator are notified to present them within the time present ed.

be pieaded in bar of their recovery.

MARY E. DUDLEY, Executrix.

J. P. STIMSON, Executor.

83-61-17-81* them within the time prescrited by law, or this notice will

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE, THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.

They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they

will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.

D. J. SOUTHERLAND.

JAMES C. COLEMAN.

DISSOLUTION. THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned as O. G. PARSLEY & Co., dissolves this day by limitation. All persons having demands against the concern will please present them for settlement, and those indebted are requested to settle by note or otherwise immediately.

O. G. PARSLEY,

98-1w19-1m.

WM. M. PARSLEY

COPARTNERSHIP. ntinued under the same name and title, WM. M. PARS-LEY being associated as one of the firm.

O. G. PARSLEY,
O. G. PARSLEY, Jr.,

January 1st, 1862.

NEW WATER WHEEL GREAT INVENTION. THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing the public, that, after many years of experience, he has succeeded in inventing a WATER WHEEL which he can confidently recommend as being simpler in construction, more powerful in performance with a given amount or head order than any Wheel now in use or heretofore offered to

This Wheel was patented on the 29th January, 1861. It being a packed Wheel, no water can escape between the top of the Wheel and the bottom of the case, and couse quently all loss of power from such escape of water is This Wheel is a reaction Wheel. It is of cast iron and is

deceased, of Sampson county, and is supposed to be larking in the neighborhood where he was raised. The above after having once seen it done. It will, with a 7 feet of atter having once seen it done. It will, with a 7½ feet of water, grind from 12 to 40 bushels of Corn per hour, and is suited to any head of water from 2 feet upwards. It has only six buckets and turns out 84 square inches of water. ing all that it requires for the performance of any amount As above stated, this Wheel is patented, and I take pleasure in offering it to any person wanting a cheap, powerful

and durable Water Wheel, adapted to grist mills, upright or circular saw mills, cotton gins, factories, or any kind of machinery in driving which water-power is used, furnishing sizes of Wheels from two feet upwards, adapted to any head of water. I will furnish and put in running order a Wheel attached to any person's mill for \$75, or I will sell the right to use one for \$25. I will also sell County and Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual, Coun-

ty or State rights, or desiring any information will receive immediate attention by applying to or addressing James Armstrong, John O. Armstrong, James M. Armstrong, Dobbinsville, Sampson county, N. C, their Agents, Messrs. Hart & Bailey, Wilmington, N. C., or the subscriber, GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, Patentee.

The patentee refers to the following Certificate from

This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, have seen the HARDY HERRING.

JOHN BARDEN. TAN H LAMR DANIEL JOHNSON. W. TATOM.

March 28th, 1861.

Latest Intelligence from the Army of the Valley. Through a gentleman just from the headquarters of Major General Jackson, (Stonewall,) we have obtained a summary of the latest and most authentic intelligence of the operations and condition of the Army of the Val-

The troops are in fine health and spirits, although the sick list has been considerably increased by the late severe march, into Morgan. For four days the weather was very wintry and transportation difficult from snow and ice. As one of the results of this almost impractible transportation, many of the troops were for many hours without food, and had to bivouac in the snow, without tents and blankets. Still their ardor and pa-

trol of the enemy. They extended their forays even to erty of our friends, and arresting and driving them from their homes. Upon the arrival of our army in the county they had a force near Bath of 60 cavalry, from 1,508 to 2,000 infantry, and two pieces of artiflery, besides all free or all slave States." From the moment of his large bodies of troops on the opposite side of the river, election to the Presidency secession was a foregone conat Hancock and other points. After a brief Tesistance clusion. and judgment rendered "pro confesso" as to they fled before our skirmishing parties and advance east of the Warm Spring ridge. They were posted on Sumter, the lecturer proceeded to say that from that cock. We took eight of their pickets prisoners, and eight at Bath and its neighborhood. Fifteen of the and, perhaps, no army ever went into the field with so

any time of firing or destroying the town.

of Romney, to the Blue Ridge. It is hoped and confi- French and German regiments in the South. It was short time, be left in Virginia between the Alleghany In the North there was a manufacturing and a trading;

the Federals have distorted, according to their custom, every nation, tribe and people. to suit their own purposes .- Richmond Dispatch.

derstood that the President has decided to appoint er which was a dangerous element in the State. Unre-General Van Dorn to take command as Major-General stricted suffrage was the fallacy. When Pontius Pilate of the Department of Missouri and Arkansas. Al. gave the tranchise to the people, they elected Barabbas, though no order has yet been made in the War Depart- and from that day to this there were thousands of inment, we are assured in other quarters of information stances to disprove the popular dogma that "the voice that the President favours the appointment, and have of the people is the voice of God." The seceded States reason to believe that the nomination has been sent into were comparatively free from the admixture of foreign-Congress. It will be recollected that the command of ers. There 400,000 white men held 4,000,000 slaves this department was tendered some time ago to Colonel The constitution of the Confederate States as granted Heth, when there was some dispute of the matter in the press .- Richmond Examiner.

Tribune, in an article on typhus in Washington, says : If Congress will not move, and move with speed and dred acres of the best quality Pea Nutt land. About half energy—passing over the army medical board—if Corof the tract is now under cultivation. Also, a small gress will not take the affair in hand, and appoint active and trustworthy civilians, invested with sufficient lands These lands are principally for cleansing the city and purifying the atmosphere, the typhus, and not Beauregard, will ere long force both

N. F. NIXON.

17-tf

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From the London Post, (Government organ.) Dec. 20. Hiram Fuller's Lecture in London on the American War_He Advicates the Cause of the South.

Yesterday evening Colonel Fuller delivered an ad dress, in St James' Hall, on the civil war in America. Although the capacious ball was far from filled, there was a rather large audience, amongst whom there were some of the most distinguished Americans at present residing in this country. The chair was occupied by Dr. Charles Mackay, who briefly introduced-the lecturer as a Colonel in the United States army, and formerly editor of the New York Mirror.

Colonel Fuller, after a few introductory remarks, said that when, on coming to the consideration of the fratricidal war which now raged in America, he avowed himself as a follower of Webster, the great admirer of the Union, he should not be accused of too great a which men so warmly and so widely differed, he proposed to deal with facts without obtruding opinions or hazarding predictions. He was well aware that he ran the risk of giving sectional offence in speak on a question which twenty millions on the one side and ten millions on the other were disputing at the point of the bayonet, and which rendered every drawing room a forum and every bar room a battle field. The South asserted a right which the North denied—the right of se cession. On that he had little to say-it was a ques tion on which the greatest statesmen differed. It was enough to say that the South had a religious belief in it, and most assuredly they had proved their faith by their acts. The causes of disunion extended far back reaching even beyond the foundation of the government. THE LATE FIRM OF O. G. PARSLEY & CO., being In the first place the American system was an incondissolved by limitation, the business will hereafter be gruons system. The noiverse itself could not remain gruous system. The universe itself could not remain entire with two supreme powers at the head, and how could America with her seventy-four sovereignties?barbor of Charleston, and the voluntary union was dissolved, whilst the new doctrine of coercion was proclaimed at Washington; and that new doctrine was now preached by Federal cannon and Federal bayonets.

The cause of secession dated far beyond the union of the old thirteen States-beyond even the doctrine of of water, and more durable and less liable to get out of self-government laid down in the cabin of the Mavflower, and signed by thirty jugitive Pilgrims. The North was settled by the Puritans, the South by the Cavaliers; and in this radical fact lay the seeds of perpetual antagonism. Next to the primary differences of reli gion and education came the differences caused by climate and occupation. In the North men worked for a ry, became less a necessity. Manual labor was there not only irksome, but degrading; and thus, while in the North the majority paid the penalty of man's disobedience, earning their bread by the sweat of their brow, in the South they earned their bread by the sweat of their negroes. Another cause was the widely different legislative policy. The North sought for the protection is now inevitable. of her manufacturing interest, the South was for free

trade-open markets with all the world. and he pronounced it in one word-Abolitionism. Abolitionism caused the war-Secessionism precipitated it. This peculiar form of Abolitionism was political, not social. It was the Free Soil party, and not the philanthropists of Boston and Exeter Hall, which bad driven

performance of the new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bushel ment of the Northern manufacturers. Sentimental Boston for confiscation.

profited by it, and retained it. The negro, who could sleep like the black snake beneath the burning rays of a tropical sun, could alone work profitably in the sugar fields of the South. But slavery," says the philanthropists of the North, " is a cidal war that four millions of Africans might be set at liberty, to work, wander, steal or starve

He could testify that a happier, healthier, better fed triotism continued unabated through all these hardships. master who will ill-treat his slaves was everywhere de-When Gen. Jackson left Winchester the entire conn- tested and avoided, and even the woman who did so ty of Morgan was in the possesson and under the con- were sent to Coventry, and yet the Christians of the North refused to hold fellowship with the slaveholder. the Frederick line, plundering and destroying the prop- Antagonism ripened into hatred, and the result was open war. The malignant anti-slavery policy of the North became organic when Mr. Lincoln was elected President-he who declared that " the States must be

Having drawn a vivid picture of the state of popular column. The main body of the enemy was not seen feeling in the North and South after the taking of Fort the summit, or west of that ridge, from which point an moment he had never heard from man or woman in the improved and descending road of two miles and a half South a single word in favor of reunion. On the other would take them to the railroad and river. By this hand, they showed a Spartan determination to spend route they escaped as our army approached the town of their last dollar, and to shed their last drop of blood to Bath. From the firing from the enemy's pickets and resist invasion, and even the women stripped themselves from ambuscades after night, near Hancock and Caca- of their jewels to equip the army of their defenders. pon Bridge, our losses were five killed and twenty-six | The Southern army was composed of all classes. In wounded. Two were wounded by the shells from Han- some regiments it was not unusal to see three generaprisoners were sent on to Winchester and one paroled large a proportion of well educated and wealthy gentleas too sick to proceed with the army.

The railroad bridge over the Great Cacapon was deentering on single combat; and, perhaps, no truer construer. stroyed by our troops, and the road rendered unfit for ception of the state of feeling in the South could be use east of that point. Arms and quartermaster and gained than from the words, " the spirit of resistance is commissary stores were found at Bath and at the depot | up to the duelling point." Women, priests and bishops, opposite to Hancock, some of which were appropriated were enlisted in the cause, and even the slaves asked for the use of our troops and the residue destroyed - permission of their masters to go and fight the Yankee Some shells and balls were directed at a brick church abolitionists. The Southern States consisted of seven in Hancock, behind which the enemy retreated to load | States, with a territory of 770,000 square miles. All their cannon, but no serious purpose was entertained at hope of reconciliation had passed away. Section was arrayed against section, father against son, brother There is not a Yankee mercenary now to be found in against brother. There were Irish, French and Gerthe Valley of Virginia from Frenchburg, six miles east | man regiments in the North; and there were Irish, dently expected, with some reinforcements to General no question of race, blood or religion that divided them. Jackson's army, that not one will, in the course of a Let him now refer to the elements of the different armies. the South was peculiarly agricultural. In consequence The foregoing is a truthful account of an affair which of emigration, the population of the North embraced

There were there swarms of convicts, paupers and THE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI -It is generally un refugees, and there the right of free suffrage gave a powwas far superior to that of the Federal States. It was particularly so in two respects. There was an extension of the Presidential term to six years, with a probibition against re-election; and the appointment of all Confederate officers, except Cabinet Ministers, was for life, or during good behavior. Thus there was a check on office seeking, and on the clamorous bounds for place By this system of place hunting the North had become a nation of politicians without a statesman being left, and thus it became worse than was conveyed in the de-

say, he was entitled to only hearsay credit; but when "Our Own Correspondent" concluded his letters with "All this I saw and was part of," then the reader might letter of Commander I such to the Government giving rely on him. After seven months of bloodshed and shughter there were no indications of peace, and the only hope of settling these differences seemed to be a sort of latent faith in mutual exhaustion. The North this detailed secount only a bare mention was made of taunted the South with stealing Northern property.—
The South replied that when the colonies broke from
England they had done the same, and had even convertd the leaden statue of King George, which stood in the Bowling Green at New York, into bullets for the slaughter of the King's subjects, and had made no restitution-(laughter)-but that when the war was ever the South intended to take an inventory of all property and strike an equitable balance. They further said that they never intended to take Washington after the battle proclivity to secession. In discussing this subject, on of Bull Run, because the public property in that city would form too large an item for settlement. (Ob, ob! and laughter.)

Speech of Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, in the Yan-

kee Congress, on the Trent Affair. In our edition of Saturday last we made mention of the fact that Mr. Vallandigham made a speech, on the 7th inst., in the House of Representatives, on the surrender of Mason and Slidell. The following is the report of bis remarks on that occasion :

Mr. Vallandigham, (opp.,) of Ohio, said : I avail myself, air, of this the earliest opportunity offered to express my utter and strong condemnation, as one of the representatives of the people, of the act of the Administration in surrendering up Mason and Slidell to the British Government. For six weeks, sir, they were held in close custody as traitors of the United States. by order of the Secretary of State. and with the approval and applause of the press, of the public men of The first movement of the practical assertion claimed by the South was the taking of Fort Somter. in the of the United States, with a full knowledge of the manper and all the circumstances of their capture, and yet in six days after the imperious and peremptory demand of Great Britain they were abjectly surrendered upon the mere rumor even of the approach of a hostile fleet, and thus for the first time in our national history bave we strutted insolently into a quarrel without right, and then basely crept out of it without bonor; and thus for the first time has the American eagle been made to cower before the British lion.

Sir, a vassal of fettered and terror-stricken press, or servile and sycophantic politicians, in this House or out of it, may applaud the act, and fawn and flatter and lick the hand which has smitten down our honor into living: In the South labor, which was seldom a luxu- the dust; but the people, now or hereafter, will demand a terrible reckoning for this most unmanly surrender. But I do not trust myself to speak of it now as I propose some day to speak. I rose only to put en record my emphatic protest against it, and to express my deep conviction that the very war which the other day might have been avoided by combined wisdom and firmness,

Sir, the surrender may be no fault of the Secretary of State, but be has sown, I fear, the dragon's teeth, by This was rather a financial difficulty, and in every this, his fatal dispatch, and armed war will spring from Congress were found tariff and anti-tariff men fighting it. In the name of God, sir, what does England want for their own pockets. He would now come to the more | with Mason and Slidell? It was a surrender of the claim direct and immediate cause of the American disunion, of the right to seize them on board her ships, under her flag, that she demanded, and yet this is the very thing that Mr. Seward pertinaciously refuses, and he only condemns Captain Wilkes because he did not enforce this asserted right with greater severity against the off-nding neutral ship. Why, sir, upon the principles of this dispatch, if a merchant vessel, as at first intended, had The Free Soil party was opposed to the admission of been employed to carry these men out from Fort War. To Col. Singeltary, Colonel Commanding the District every State added two members to the Senate, who acted as a check on the laws enacted for the aggrandize only she were forthwith brought back to the port of

cy of the events of the passing hour? A British man of war bears to the shores of Eng-

land, there to be received in triumph and with shouts of exultation as martyrs and beroes, and with the gustos bead of hogs, which will furnish ample provisions, with of the people of England and as the proteges of their the beef packed, for the army the ensuing year." grevious wrong, and being implicated in its constitu- ministers, the very men who but for the rash act of tionality, we will root it out." So they waged a fratri- Captain Wilkes, and the still more rash endorsement of the government has purchased and is having slaughterthe Administration and the country, would six weeks ed and packed in Tennessee, and give the following apago have been quietly landed from a private ship in proximate estimate: or more lightly tasked class of laborers than the slaves to do them bonor, and yet you surrendered them, did he had never seen either in Europe or America. The to do them bonor, and yet you surrendered them, did he had never seen either in Europe or America. The to do them bonor, and yet you surrendered them, did he continued to do them bonor, and yet you surrendered them, did he continued to do them bonor, and yet you surrendered them, did he continued to do them bonor, and yet you surrendered them, did he continued to do them bonor, and yet you surrendered them, did he continued to do them bonor, and yet you surrendered them, did he continued to do them bonor, and yet you surrendered them, did he continued to do them bonor, and yet you surrendered them, did he continued to do them bonor, and yet you surrendered them, did he continued to do them bonor, and yet you surrendered them. fede ate Stales, and your Secretary of State, with joices that the effectual check upon and waning proportions of the insurrection, as well as the comparative unimportance of the persons concerned, happily enable the Administration after six weeks of experiment, to cheerfully liberate them, and thus to remove this teterimi

Sir, give me leave to say that the moment they (Mason and Slideil) stepped upon the deck of a British manof-war, your prisoners of state, whom the other day you would have consigned to telons' cells, became indeed the envoys and ambassadors of a recognized independent State, and I predict here to-day, in spite of this deep national humiliation, or rather perhaps because of it, and, in spite, too, of the surrender, without protest, of the Monroe doctrine, for forty years the cherished and proud policy of this Government. In less than three months you will be at war with Great Britain, or else, in the meantime will have basely submitted to the recognition of the Confederate States, and the breaking up of the blockade; and, if at war then, with hearts

unstrung and hands unnerved by this very surrender. Courage! courage! sir; is the best and first of peacemakers. I know well, of course, sir, that like all other similar predictions for some years past, in regard to our public affairs, you will treat this one also with scoffing and incredulity; but, nevertheless, I put it on record here to-day. "The prudent man forseeth the evil and hideth himself, but the simple pass on and are

KENTUCKY .- The Memphis Appeal says :

"The present aspect of affairs in Kentucky is far more encouraging than it was thirty days ago.' After entering into a detailed explanation of the position and strength of the opposing armies, the Appeal continues :

"The situation in Kentucky justifies us in the conviction that Southern arms will be attended with a series of successes in that State upon the opening of the spring campaign, altogether commensurate with the ardent hopes of our people. As it is fully understood throughout the South that no treaty of peace can ever be accepted in this war that does not yield Kentucky and the other Slave States to our Confederacy, the future movements of Gen. Sydney Johnson, so pregrant correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, under date of with vast results, will be watched by the country with January 2, says: the deepest solicitude.

THE 27TH REGIMENT .- The resignation of Col. Singletary having been accepted, an election for Colonel of the 27th was ordered some time ago, which election resulted in the elevation of Lt. Col. John Sloan to the command of the Regiment, and at an election subsequently held Major Thomas B. Singletary was elected

and Halleck are not yet ready. Commodore Foote is not ready. The utmost dilligence and industry are being exerted to have a complete preparation. Rosen-cranz will be ready by the 20th, Buell by the 15th, and Halleck and Foote by the 25th.

The Burnside expedition leave in about ten days on command of the Regiment, and at an election subsequently held Major Thomas B. Singletary was elected Lt. Colonel and Lieut. John A. Gilmer, Jr., was elected Major. These gentlemen are all zealous in the discharge of their duties and under them good service may be expected of the 27th in the hope of danger.

Halleck and Foote by the 25th.

The Burnside expedition leave in about ten days on a subsequently be highly successful. The subsequently be highly successful. While a flet of toots will come up the Potomac, and be expected of the 27th in the hope of danger.

The Burnside expedition leave in about ten days on a subsequently be highly successful. Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and allow the will mission Journal, with a request for publication therein.

The Burnside expedition leave in about ten days on a subsequently of the deceased, and allow the disconnection of the control of the property of the above resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and allow the disconnection of the control of t ed Major. These gentlemen are all zealous in the discharge of their duties and under them good service may be expected of the 27th in the hour of danger.

while a fi et of boats will come up the Potomac, and McClellau will advance steadily on Mana sas. Banks be expected of the 27th in the hour of danger.

the services of Col. Singeltary, but as will be seen from that very strange report. Below we present letters from the Vice Consul of France at Norfolk and N. de Fon-tanges, commander of the Proney, to Col. Singeltary, from which the public may judge as to who is entitled to the lion's share of the glory of saving 140 Frenchmen from the sharks : NORFOLK, Jan. 2d, 1862. Sir: I have the honor of addressing you the present official communication in regard to the kind treatment received at your hands by the officers and crew of the

letter of Commander Lyuch to the Government giving

French Corvette " Proney," wrecked on Monday morning, 4th November, at Ocracoke Inlet, N. C.; also in regard to your cool, unsurpassed bravery, unflinching energy and most noble bearing on the occasion You will please accept, sir, my heartfelt thanks as well as those of the officers of the "Proney" for your hospitality to them in their bour of distress.

I have also the honor of sending you here enclosed a letter from the commander de Fontanges, which he wrote at the "Atlantic Hotel" a few hours prior to his departure. I would have sent it sooner but fearing that you might not receive it, as you are liable to be sent rom one post to another, I deemed it prudent to keep it till I could be assured of its being certainly received. It affords me, sir, much gratification to .make mention of your noble conduct in my official report to my Consul, and have no doubt but that the French officers have also advised their Admiral of the facts in the

Please acknowledge receipt of the enclosed and much oblige, deat sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, LEON MISANO, Vice Consul of France.

To Colonel GEORGE B. SINGELTANY, C. S. Army, Newbern, N. C.

TRANSLATION. NORFOLK, VA., Nov. 9th, 1861. Colonel: - I am not willing to quit a country in which can still correspond with you without sending you the expression of my gratitude for your good offices in the lisaster which has just overwhelmed me.

From the first moment, you sought to place all your means at my disposal, and several times attempted to cross the breakers to come to our rescue. Finally you succeeded in crossing over and come on board in person to secure our deliverance. You received a part of my crew on board your steamer and provided for their wants until Commander Lynch took them on board of one of the vessels of his squadron, in order to re-unite them to me at Norfolk. I cannot forget such services; and you may be certain that the government of the Emperor shall know the persons to whom France owes the safety of 140 of her sailors. I wish then to thank you for your noble conduct towards us. I wish likewise to of. or's office, and escorted this afternoon to the Railroad Ferfer you the thanks of the officers of the Proney and of ry landing by the military, en route for Taxas. her whole crew, and the expression of all our gratitude. Will you kindly receive, Monsieur le Colonel, the assurance of the most distinguished consideration, with which I have the honor to be, .

Your very ob't serv't. N. DE FONTANGES. Captain of Frigate in the Imperial Navy,

PORK -The Nashville Union of the 4th says : " The f good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with 7 feet 5 inch- Abolitionism had very few advocates in the Congress, But more than this, England needs, I do not say Pork market continues dull, and small lots were sold es of water, and saves half the water with comparison of and none in the Cabinet. South Carolina wanted the wants, a war; but she must and will have it, and this during the week at 10c. per lb. net. A gentleman from manufactures of France and England duty free, and de- Administration has acted from the beginning as if it one of the largest hog growing counties in Middle Tensired to pay for them in her own cotton, without hav- was their purpose to oblige her in it to the atmost .- pessee informed us the other day that there was still a ing it clipped at New York on its way to Manchester. Look into your diplomatic correspondence. Look at large number of hogs in that county for sale, but hold-Slavery was too great a question to be flippantly dis- your stone fleet. But let that pass. Who, I ask, among lers were idemanding 10c. per lb. gross, though there posed of at Exeter Hall, or to be wiped away by those all the millions of this country, or even in this House or were no buyers at that price, the Government agents who shed tears over the imaginary wrongs of fictitious Secate, or the Administration itself, in the midst of the having supplied themselves and withdrawn from the Uncle Toms" and impossible "Little Tobeys." Sla- dead calm of stolid security which seems now to rest market. It now turns out that there is a better supply very had ever existed in some form or other. The South over all, has reflected for a moment upon the significant of hogs in the State as well as other portions of the South, than was supposed when the market opened."

The Richmond Examiner says: "We learn that the Government has secured about three hundred thousand We have made some inquiry as to the number of hogs

 Clarksville,
 10,000

 Other places, about
 16,000

From these hogs the government will net about twenty-four millions of pounds of bacon. Tennessee alone ty-four millions of pounds of bacon. Tennessee alone will have contributed something handsome in this one article towards the sustenance of the army for the ensuing year. We may say literally of East Tennessee, as the Lincolnites have said figuratively, that there is a good deal of secession "backbone" in it. Had Andy Johnson's grand army got in here last fall, it is now plain that the Southern Confederacy would scarcely Miss May Moreya Henderson, Miss Elizabeth Douton, Miss Mary J Pickett, Miss Mary J Pickett, Miss Sarah Carter, Mrs Mary Pickett, Miss Sarah Carter, Mrs Mary J Pickett, Miss Sarah Carter, Mrs Mary J Pickett, Miss Sarah Carter, Mrs Mary J Pickett, Mrs and Miss And Miss Ancilla Armstrong, Miss Margarett Simmons, Mrs Isaac Rochelle, Miss Maggie Bennerman, Miss Susan James, Mrs Kenan Meeks, Mrs Tobitha Meeks, Miss Elizabeth Douton, Miss Ancilla Armstrong, Miss Elizabeth Douton, Miss Ancilla Armstrong, Miss Elizabeth Douton, Miss Elizabeth Armstrong, Mrs Douton, Miss Elizabeth Armstrong, Mrs Wooten, Miss Nany Wo plain that the Southern Confederacy would scarcely have " saved its bacon."-Knoxville Register.

GEN. PRICE NOT AT SPRINGFIELD .- From the Memohis Avalanche, of the 7th inst., we copy the following: We have informatien from a reliable source, thar Gen. Price is not at Springfield with 10,000 men. It is reported that the Federals have pickets all along the Missouri river, and are harrasing our army very considerably. The Con ederates have destroyed about 100 miles of the North Missouri Railroad, and thus cut. off the possibility of much annoyance from the Federals for some time to come. In the meantime, Col. McIntosh, who so signalty defeated Opothleyholo near Fort Smith last week, and who it is reported has been made Brig. Gen. in place of Ben. McBullough, is pursuing the enemy towards Kansas Territory, where, it is said, there are enough Southern men to take possession of it if they only had the arms. Soon McIntesh and Gen. Jeff. l'hompson will form a union with Price, and then we shall have the gratification of recording the entire cleaning out of the Federals in North Missouri. But until this union of forces is effected, Price is deprived of the reinforcements which would otherwise come to him by the Federal survelliance of the Missouri. We have reason to believe that if the Confederate gov-

ernment will only afford a little relief to the Southern sympathizers now in Kansas, that fair territory will soon be brought back to the Southern fold.

PREPARATIONS FOR A SIMULTANEOUS ATTACK-DIS-TRIBUTION OF THE FORCES .- I'be special Washington

The Commander-in-Chief bas determined on a simultaneous attack, and is so drawing the cords, by distributing the troops, making ready the transportation sup-Washington, Jan. 9.—Wm. T. Smithson, the banker and broker, arrested here yesterday afternoon by order of the government, on suspicion of communicating with the rebells left in the same afternoon train for Fort Lafayette.—This is considered one of the most important arrests which has taken place since the commencement of the rebellion. Winchester, is also ready. Generals Rosencranz, Buell, and Halleck are not yet ready. Commodore Foote is

and Resenceanz will take the enemy in their rear; Cox Newbern Progress.

Nonfork, Jan. 14 - The ships which arrived in Hampton Roads yesterday proved to be the remainder of the Euruside fleet, and are probably preparing to join those which sailed pre-iously. The fleet did not return, but the presence of the many ships gave rise to the report. All since have all and Rosencranz will take the enemy in their rear; Cox will strike out toward Lewisburg; Garfield will move toward Cumberland Gap; Buell, with his tour divisions, toward Nashville; Halleck, Wallace, Grant, Foote, and others toward Memphis, overland and down the Mississippi river, and the forces at Fortress Monroe nd Beaufort will move inland, to take the enemy in the them out. - Richmond Disputch.

charged 374 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under any circumstances, be admitted. BY TELEGRAPH.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 15th, 1862. CONGRESS-Has ordered the publication of the official reports of all battles that have been fought. This includes Beauregard and Johnston's reports of the battle of the 21st Nothing otherwise of the proceedings of to-day have been

made public. BICHMOND, VA., Jan. 16th, 1862.

YANKEE PRISONERS RELEASED .- About one hundred and eighty Yankee prisoners leave to-morrow northward, under a flag of truce to Newport News. They have been paroled not to fight against the Confederates until duly exchang-

CONGRESS .- Nothing made public to-day.

[SECOND DISPATCH.] TROUBLE IN LINCOLN'S CABINET, &c .- Dispatches from Norfolk to-night report that the troubles in Lincoln's Cabinet are culminating. The announcement of the resignation of Secretary Cameron is generally credited.

Trouble in the Federal Congress is increasing. Financial affairs at the North continue more and more embarrassing .-

NASEVILLE, TENN., Jan. 15th. 1862. The tobacco warehouse at Henderson, Ky., owned by Kerr & Co., of Liverpool, was burned on the 4th inst., together with nine thousand dollars worth of tobacco. The fire was no doubt the work of an incendiary. Gen. Halleck has appointed a new Board of Assessors for St. Louis, to assess levies upon the secessionists in that

city. No appeal will be allowed from their decision. NEW OFLEANS, Jan. 16th, 1862. The sloop William Henry has arrived from Havana with dates to the 9th irst. She reports that the French fleet left Havana on the 2d inst. for Vera Cruz, comprising one line-

of battle ship, three first class frigates, and three propellers. The Spanish fleet left two weeks previous. It was reported that Vera Cruz was abandoned by the Mexicans on the arrival of the Spanish fleet.

The combined land force is under the command of Gen. Prim. The British fleet had been withdrawn. The steamer Calhoun arrived in Havana on the 6th inst .-She makes one hundred and one secession vessels that have

arrived at Havana since the blockade.

Eusiness was extremely dull. SECOND DISPATCH. Edward Hurlbert, of the Southern Express Company, was arrested here to-day, on an affidavit made by C. W. Clarke, for perjury, in making a false affidavit in October last against Simpson and McDaniel, for embezzlement and absconding. J. J. McKeever, of the Southern Express Co., deposited \$1,000 in Court for Hurlbert's appearance. Hurlbert left the City this atternoon.

The remains of Hon. John Hemphill, and Col. Hugh Mc-Leod, arrived sesterday. They were laid out in the May-

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., Jan. 16th, 1862. The chimney of the Monticello House, used by the Fouth Carolina Association as a hospital, took fire on Wednesday night Half of the building was burned. The sick were safely removed. The furniture and hospital stores were much damaged, and a portion lost. No casualities.

Acknowledgments.

FORT FISHER, Jan. 16th, 1862. The "B'aden Artillery," Capt. Richardson, through their commander, thank "The Carver's creek Soldier's Aid Society" for a bex received on this day, through Jao, A. Rob-eson, E-q., containing 11 shirts, 9 blankets, 25 pr woolen socks, 1 pr pants, 2 pr cotton drawers, 2 towels, 2 mattrass

CAMP WYATT, N. C., Jan. 14th, 1862. Messrs. Editors: Allow me to extend to the "Sold ers' Aid Society" at Faison's Depot, and the Sheriff of Duplin county, the very sincere thanks of my company, for the very numerous articles of clothing, delivered in November and December.

May Heaven guard the fair who sid the soldiers on. JOHN C. McMI LAN, Capt. Co. E, 30th Regiment N. C. V. HEALQUARTERS 3D REGIMENT, N. C. S. T.

Camp Price, Va., Jan. 11th, 1862. Mesors. Fullon & Price:

Permit me to acknowledge through your, paper the receipt of a box containing sundry articles of clothing for the use of our company. (Duplin Light Infanty) donations from our lady friends in Kenansville, terwarded by Mrs. G. A. Newell, for which we tender our kindes regards.

J. B. BROWN,

1st Lieut. Co. B, 3d N. C. S. T. SMITHVILLE, N. C , Jan. 16th, 1862. Messrs. Edilors: - Permit me to acknowledge through your columns the receipt of the following articles, kindly furnished by Thos. D. Meares, Esq. to the company of Coast Guards under my command, viz: 19 blankets, 27 pr socks, 2 coats, 1 flannel shirt, 1 cap and 1 pr gloves. We can never cease to remember Mr Meanes for the

many favors he has already bestowed and still continues to bestow on the Company.

J. W. GALLOWAY,
Lt. Commanding Company. WILMINGTON, Jan. 17, 1862. AV T J Vann acknowledges the receipt of blankets, socks, &c., from the following persons, as donations for State Troops, viz: Miss Carrie Pickett, Miss M E Costin, Mrs C Miss Susan Wooten, Miss Nevray Wooten, Miss Kisea E Rochelle.

CAMP MANGUM, (near Raleigh,)

Jan. 6th, 1862. \(\)
At a meeting of the members of the Spartan Band, Capt. A G. Moseley, chairman, and Lieut. Morrisey, secretary, the following gentlemen, viz: J. P. Faison, E. Hines and J. the following gentlemen, viz: J. P. Faison, E. Hines and J. Q McGowan, were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of their feelings in reference to the death of Sergeant E. Hatch Lanier, who reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1st. That it is with no hollow formula in respect to a common custom that we have to announce the death of Sergt. Lanier, but it is with painful regret and no ordinary emotions of grief that we are thus compelled to do so.

nary emotions of grief that we are thus compalled to do so.

Resolved, 2d, That in the death of this estimable young man, the company has lost one of its most loved companions; the community which he has so lately left to defend, one of its most exemplary members, and the country at large one of its most faithful soldiers.

Resolved, 3d, That in this afflicting dispensation of Providence we do most heartily sympathize with his bereaved

Resolved. 4th, That these resolutions be sent to the Wilmington Journal with a requist to publish the same; and that a copy be sent to his parents.

CAMP BEE, VA., 8th Jan., 1862.

At a meeting of the officers and members of Co. E. 1st
Regiment N. C. State Troops, called to express their sorrow for the loss of their late comrade, 1s' Sergeant George
A. Barr, Lt. Jno. L. Wooster being called to the Chair and
T. N. Bishop acting as Secretary, the following resolutions
were offered by Capt. J. A. Wright, and unanimously
adouted: WHEREAS, It hath seemed good unto God in the execu-

tion of H s inscrutable designs to take from our midst and from the good work in which he was engaged, our friend and brother soldier, Sergeant Geo. A. Barr, who by his gen-erous kindness and genial temper had won the affections as

erous kindness and genial temper had won the affections as by his strict performance of every duty he had secured the esteem of his associates in arms.

Be it resolved. That whilst we how in sorrow to the decree of Providence, yet to us be reserved the mournful pleasure of lifting up our voices in testimony to the noble worth of a friend, whose companionship entirened many a weary hour, and of a soldier whose prompt ob dience to every command and quick execution of every trust exemplified that peculiar bravery—higher than that of the battle field—the moral courses of one who under all circumstants.

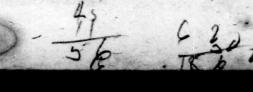
ces performs his whole duty.

Resolved, That to his bereaved family we offer our tendetest sympathies, sincerely trusting that He who protects the widow and ratheriess in their affliction may extend to them in their saduess the strengthening influence of His ove, and in mercy pre erve them from further trouble and

From New Maxico.—We have advices from the army of New wextee, in a private letter, dated December 16th Gensibley had taken possession, by proclamation, of Arizons and New Mexico, and declared martial law therein. The letter speaks in high terms of the sundition of Col. Baylor's command, who were about to commance an active campaign against the recruis, with a determination to clean

The Fort Smith (Ark.) Times says that tool. McIntosh's forces recently passed through that town, laving with it m a company of fine negroes, taken from Opothleybole in the late fight.





THE Raleigh Standard of Saturday publishes a letter from John A. Maultsby, Esq., addressed to the Editor of that paper, also another from the same gentleman to the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer, in reference to the noise made about an oath of allegiance taken by parties in Columbus county, the offering of such oath having been denounced in vehement terms as an "outrage." The Standard also refers to a letter from Col. Alfred Smith, published in this paper, and, towards the conclusion of its article, the Standard asks, What will the Wilmington Journal say now?

The Wilmington Journal will say as little now as it can, and nothing that it can avoid. It will say, and does say, that some time since it saw a communication in the Standard, which was understood to charge a certain course of procedure upon the collector of the Confederate tax for Columbus county, which course of procedure the Standard denounced in strong terms, characterizing it as an "outrage." At that time we said nothing, since we knew nothing of the facts, but that subsequently, finding a version of the communication in the Standard, compiled by the Fayetteville Observer, going the rounds of a certain class of papers in this State, and Col. Smith, the collector referred to. happening to be in our office on some business, we called his attention to the matter, and he stated to us precisely what we stated to the public, namely, that so far as he was concerned the story was made up out of the whole cloth: -the version copied from the Fayette ville Observer distinctly charged the act to which objection is made, upon the collector for Columbus county. It charged it upon the collector individually. The Raleigh Standard says that the true intent and meaning of the language of its correspondent "C" was not that the collector applied the test oath, but that he made else do it. However, a critical analysis of the language of the said "C" might bear this construction, it is evident that it was calculated if not designed to convey the impression that it was the collector, who, per se, acted so naughtily. Certainly such was the understanding of the Fayetteville Observer, and such the version "sensationized" throughout the State. It is now apparent, by the freely made statements

both of Mr. Smith and Mr. Maultsby, that, by general consent, an oath of allegiance was tendered to such as were willing to take it. We do not believe that any person was required to take it, or have their tax lists There might have been a moral pressure, but there could have been no legal requirement. As Mr. Maultsby asks-Was "C" forced to take the oath? Mr. Maultsby says distinctly that Mr. Smith did no such thing as is charged upon him in the "sensationized" Finally, as no one objected at the time-as it met

general, and apparently universal consent and approbation and as we believe there is "nobody burt." we would say that upon the whole, montes parturiunt et nascitur us—the mountains have been in labor and have brought forth a ridiculous mouse, only we think that the would-be mountains have made themselves Roads will, if no accident happens, carry the expedition to its place of destination, unless its destination is Newbern, about as ridiculous as the "mus" they have tried to kick up, with which, having other things now to think of, we do not care to mix up much farther. "C" we rather suppose, will, in practice, adopt the motto of Junius moved now, neither can the people of Columbus, who Confederacy, be unsworn by any process e law, so that, upon the whole, this fuss or "mus" comes not only one but two days after the fair.

We believe that when people are to be tried, it is considered no more than fair to confront them with As Messrs, Smith and Maultsby are son why they should know who it is by whom they are accused, and therefore the demand of Mr. Maultsby on the Standard does not really seem so very unreasonable. It certainly does not appear strange that they should That however is a matter that does not particularly

Since the above paragraphs were written, we have received the Fayetteville Observer of Monday, which omething over half a column to Mr. Maultsby, by a diverting allusion to Jessee Holmes, Esq. stands at the head and forms the main poraption of the article in question. We must -killer,-not perhaps that we do not deows from him, but that we lay low and sippi; and Halleck carry his hundred thousand men to Nev nd have Raleigh, Fayetteville, and other

The Observer also makes a stray wipe at the Journal, and says that the Journal did it wrong in not copying article of a former date. The Observer asked, ering manner which did not entitle it to any peculiar courtesy, that we should state that it received a certain letter from Maultsby. We not only gave its request, or rather its polite assertion that it was altogether useless to make it, but we gave the letter itself in full. And yet the Observer is not satisfied! We give it up! We leave it to its favourite theme-Jessee

MALCOLM J. McDuffie, Esq., has been elected dele-MALCOLM J. MCDUFFIE, ESQ., has been elected delegate to the State Convention from Cumberland and Richmond Examiner says that, the Northern government Harnett, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resigna- plans of attack to suit themselves without any delays or tion of Hon. Warren Winslow. The vote was a small one. Mr. McDuffie's majority over Mr. W. McL. parations for the defence of Washington several months ago. The whole tone of the Southern papers would seem

NEITHER the Goldsboro' Tribune nor the Newbern Progress of yesterday morning give us any additional information with reference to the movements of the British ship of war Gladiator (doubtless the Rinaldo) ar-Lincoln fleets at Hatteras and in Pamlico sound. This is natural, as these papers probably went to press on mas on the 10th inst., where Mason and Slidell would take Monday night, whereas our information published yesterday, came by telegraph. Strangely enough the Pro- at last accounts. gress has not a word on the subject-not one. We know that our correspondent at Goldsboro' sends noth- tion previously passed by the House of Representatives, ing that there is not the very best reason to believe declaratory of the purpose of Congress to levy a tax perfectly correct. He has our best thanks for his cour-

THERE appears to be no longer any reasonable doubt of the fact that a fight did take place on the 10th instant, near Prestonburg, Kentucky, between a Confederate force under Humphrey Marshall and a very superior number of the enemy—the Federal loss is represented at four hundred. The Confederate loss at 20 with a cheer. Foster ought to hang himself.

"There is life in the old land yet."

poet. Massey wrote his verses commencing "There is life in the old land yet,

There is sap in the Saxon tree." etc., etc., at the outbreak of the Crimean war, applying them to ment and the induction of Stanton of the same State—
England. A very spirited parody has been got out applying them to Maryland. The refrain is verbatim.

The Northern N. ws. The Norfolk Day Book of yesterday has sundry ex tracts from Northern papers, some of which are interesting and some are not. We will try to boil some of

them down and get what is news out of them An Annapolis correspondent of the New York Herald, writing under date of the 8th, gives a rambling count of the embarkation at that point of a part of the Burnside expedition, but it gives no real informa-

tion and is wholly without interest to our readers. It appears that there has been a system of retrenchper annum will probably be effected. Thus it is that

millions a year. The Germans in New York and elsewhere are hold-Dutchman" as somebody called him, had been superto tender his resignation.

Complaints are made that the intermeddling of the abolition members of Congress seriously interferes with General McClellan's plans and projects to deal severe blows against the "rebels."

We cut out the following from recent numbers of the Providence Journal and the New York Post in reference to the Burnside Expedition and the campaign co or Albemarle Sounds, is something rich indeed, since of the streams making into them. to reach any inlet into Pamlico sound it must go round as showing the calculations made at the North: -

The Providence Journal of Monday says : taken its departure from Annapolis, and no one, fortunateknows where it is gone, there can be no harm in guessig its probable point of attack, particularly as our guesses cannot reach the Confederates before the General will be among them. In other words, he will himself carry the news to them of his coming. The nature of the flotilla is such, as we all know, that it would not be safe to send it omac it is intended to enter Pamlico or Albemarie Sounds, through which so large a portion of the coast of North Carolina can be reached. By Albemarle Sound and Chowan river, which empties into it, a point quite near to Norfolk may be reached with the small craft of the expedition, so as to invest that place in the rear. At the same time our forces could push for Weldon, where the railroads for Norfolk, Richmond, Raleigh, and Wilmington, to Charleston orm a junction. This junction is scarcely fifty miles from the navigable waters of Albemarle Sound.

"Another plan may be to pass up Pamlico Sound and the Neuse river to Newbern. Here a railroad connects with Goldsboro', about fifty miles distant, on the Wilmington road. In either case the expedition will completely occupy the inland waters of North Carolina, and have a chance for a brush with the enemy's vessels, numbers of which it i known are there. Most of General Bursside's vessels could enter Currituck Sound, some fifty miles south of Cape Henry. A few days will solve the mystery, if we are correct in our suppositions, as a day's sail from Hampton

which event two days will be required.'

campaign;" gives the following theory in regard to the movements of the armics and fleets now in active service: having got through with their work, cannot well be re- deavor to work out slowly a carefully studied plan by which he could bring all the means at his command to bear upon neither can the people of Columbus, who some decisive point, where he could hope to overwhelm the enemy and destroy not only his army, but it is cause itself. Richmond and Manassas have two great lines of communication, and two only. The Virgicia and Fast Tennessee Railroad connects Bichmond with he great Southwest, from which Beauregard draws nearly all his supplies. The railroad system which is concentrated at Weldon, or at Raleigh, North Carolina, connects Richmond with the Atlantic Slave States, from which Beauregard has drawn most of his men. If these two lines are out off, the grand army of the Confederates is effectually isolated, the decisive point of action is at once declared, and this point may be threatened from with indictment, we think there is some real front and rear at the same time. But to make such a blow tell more decisively, it would be necessary to operate as well in those States which are cut off from succor, as against the great army, to capture which would crush rebellion. Let us see how our forces are situated to fulfil these coned stand out over their own proper signatures.

men. His advance upon Nashville will isolate Zollicoffer and Marshall, who must retreat before Schoepf into Tennessee, and give us command of the Virginia and Tennessee. same course to be pursued by their accuser. see Railroad, the Southwestern communication. If, now, we can imagine Burnside striking at the seaboard railroad line—say at Weldon—we shall at once have Beauregard's forces imprisoned in Virginia, for they have never been ab'e to get means of transportation together for their great army, and cannot move off the railroads. Meantime, Buell may turn his forces eastward, through the loyal district of East Tennessee and Western Virginia until he threatens Richmond from the southwest; Burnside may secure him self in the loyal parts of North Carolina, and threaten Beauregard from the South; McClellan and Banks lie upon the rebel front, ready to as all the moment Beauregard turns to defend himself against Buell or Burnside. And while the grand army of Davis is thus imprisoned on all sides, Sher want of intimacy with this gentleman, said man has opportunities to strike in South Carolina; Dupont may join in the attack on Charleston or Savannah, or both Butler and Phelps threaten Jackson, the capital of Missis

"Napoleon defeated his opponents by piercing their cen us and danger, for as Jessee is said to centre, and by the movements we have supposed above, McClellan would pierce the centre of the rebellion. Fe of government somewhere about the exwould mass an overwhealing force upon the decisive points.—
in Virginia, and meantime would prevent succour by engaging the weaker portions of the enemy at various points.—
And, lastly, he ought to be able to capture, in this way. an army which might make a fresh stand were it merely driven out of Virginia. Thus, too, the expedition to Port Royal out of Virginia. Thus, too, the expedition to Port Royal will be both used up on the hard heads of some of our will assume its proper importance, and cease to be regarded as a mere raid upon cotton fields; and the force at Ship sland, too small for independent conquest, will do their work in threatening the enemy's rear and embarrassing his

> The New York Herald and Tribune of the 17th, have been received at Norfolk. From an article in the former headed "The situation," we make the following extracts. We do not wonder, indeed, that people abroad should think the Confederate States were going to the devil rapidly, if they take for gospel all that they see in was to arrive here last evening, by the train from Welthe Richmond Examiner and some few other papers .- don. It is said this morning that he passed through The following are the extracts referred to :-

The extracts which we give from the Southern papers to day afford ocnolusive proof of the increasing discontent and demoralization of the rebel army. It is admitted by the Richmond journals that the inertia and ennui which has has been making movements and assaults, and carrying on alarms, ever since they were compelled to make hasty preindicate a fear that the rebellion is is immediate danger of breaking up.

Mason and Slidell and their Secretaries have turned up at ed at this port last night from Bermuda, reports that the will no doubt be glad to learn that they were in good health

In the Senate at Washington on the 16th, a resolusufficient to produce a revenue of \$150,000,000, was adopted. It is not likely that the bill to give effect to this resolution will soon be passed.

The nomination of Mr. Cameron as Minister to Russia was confirmed by a vote of 24 to 14. That of eral army were rejected by acclamation-and almost devil.

We see the above line, which forms the refrain of a Sutlers, and all others having any chance to commit any where, so it went away from them. stirring poem written some years since by Gerald Mas- fraud. The verb " to cheat " appears to have been consey, a young Englishman, referred to by sundry newspa- jugated through all its moods and tenses. The participer writers as words of fire from the lips of a Maryland pial noun, "cheating" does not appear to have been the 13th instant, in the grog shop of Grandison Ro-Albert

declined in any case. The rumored changes in the Cabinet go no farther than the retirement of Cameron from the War Depart-

Daily Journal, 21st mst.

The last year's crop of Corn was nuprecedented.— On Saturday night we received a telegraphic dispute the Wheat crop was good—very good. All the food from Goldsboro', stating that a report had been received. crops of the South were abundant, and few States were more favoured than North Carolina.

be got. The grain stores have none or next to none, steamers and sixteen sailing vessels inside the bar, and and meal must be hun ed for with great energy and seven large steamers outside the bar at Hatteras. Oth-

For this scarcity in this immediate vicinity there are ment begun in the custom houses, whereby some clerks grain producing section. The portion of North Caro- and giving more definite particulars. have been discharged, and a saving of about \$52,000 lina directly connected with Wilmington produced Mr. Chase expects to balance his six or seven hundred rice, etc., the latter bardly entering into the calculation tion in question. Their number is sixty-three, and their ing meetings and expressing dissatisfaction generally luvial counties of the North Eastern part of the State. was originally fitted out for North Carolina, to operate because of the fact that General Zeigel, the "Flying Now, we suppose this supply may be regarded as cut in the shallow waters of Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds seded in his command in Missouri, and thus compelled portation, formerly enjoyed, is concerned. The " corn- surably, no doubt, apply to this section of the State, erackers" which used to visit our harbor from the North Counties, are intercepted by the blockade, and thus several bundreds of thousands of bushels deducted from the customary supply arriving in this market.

But although the entrance by sea has been stopped virtually, for some months past, the pavigation of Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds has been uninterrupted until very recently. If, last week, vessels got into the Sound plicitly relied upon. generally. The geography of our Northern cotempo- for the purpose of controlling its navigation, that was raries it is true is not so accurate as might be looked the first of it. There was nothing to prevent an arfor from the leading papers of the enlightened North, rangement between the corn dealer and the corn raisers Book asserts, as though with knowledge, that they are but the physical geography of the South is not the on- by which a supply sufficient for this market might have destined for Elizabeth City. Probably this point is ly thing connected with that section in regard to which been concentrated at some point available to railroad suggested or indicated as being at or near the Southern they are somewhat ignorant. The idea of the Provi- transportation, and from which it could have been dence paper, that as the character of the vessels of the drawn as needed, and thus present embarrassments been Burnside flotilla is such that it would not be safe to avoided. We fear that the opportunity is past in the Swamp Canal and the Chesapeake and Albemarle send it round Cape Hatters, and that therefore if not case of counties and sections of counties altogether de- Canal. The number of " Canal Boats" would appear destined for the Potomac it is intended to enter Pamli- pendent for an outlet upon the waters of the Sounds and to give some shadow of plausibility to this. It might

through Pamlico. But the extracts will be interesting grow a surplus, and yet from these sections, rot withstandstarding the further fact that they have other avenues of through either of these canals. "Now that General Burnside's great expedition has transport to market, not closed by the blockade, there are itself in market even at prices far beyond those ruling this time last year, after a crop nothing like as abundant as that with which we ought to be now feeding around Cape Hatteras, exposed, as it would be, to the heavy gales which prevail there during the winter months. The inference, therefore, is, that if not destined for the Pocan afford to buy up the corn on the spot, thus preventing it ever going abroad to perform its legitimate func-

deficit is not felt here alone.

We call the attention of the Convention and of the press throughout North Carolina to the actual state of at Hatteras-one hundred and twenty-five sail. We are not alarmists and we are not alarmed, but we can- Beaufort incidentally. not shut our eyes to the fact that this blow is aimed at In order to go to Elizabeth City it would be necess tent successful, thus narrowing our resources. The New York Evening Post, in an editorial on "the It will be ten times worse hereafter, unless the wholesale land of Tyrrell county from the banks. Nearly in the at the earliest possible moment. State to take a position on this matter. Every body that knows us, knows that we have no puritanical notions on this or any other subject. Few doubt that drinking whiskey does more or less harm, but that, like other imprudences, must be left to the individual man and public opinion to correct. It is enough to say of to effect the purpose for which they were ostensibly enacted, and therefore any such laws at this time years. But for a beseiged community to take meastraction, but an actual, present necessity.

in the present state of the public mind a full meeting could not be got even on this question, although this to pass certain points in single file. Once in Albemarle would bring the people out if any thing would-not to denounce distillers or distillation in the abstract, but as absorbing the supply of corn absolutely necessary for the support of man and beast.

UNDER THE "Local" head of yesterday's Norfolk Day Book, we find the tollowing:

and Saturday, from Old Point, under a flag of truce. Sh brought up a number of passengers who reached this city in the steamer Harmony. Among them were the following Lieut. John R. F. Tatnall of Savannah, Georgia Lieut. G. W. Grimes of the Morris Guards.

Lieut. J. G. Moore of the Hertford Light Infantry. Lieut. N. H. Hughes of the North Carolina Defenders.

Lient. T. H. Allen of the Ordnacce.
The four last were attached to the regiment of North Carolinians captured at Haiteras. The first of the four Lieut. Grimes, has been regularly exchanged for Lieut. Hartt of the twentieth Indiana Regiment-the others have been released on parole. In addition to the above, the Harmony also brought up as

ssengers the Admiral, Captain and L'eutenant of the French Frigate Pomone, now in the Roads. Their names Le Marquis De Montaignac, Captains de Vaisseau, Com-Captaine De St. Phalle

It was reported that the Admiral above mentioned without stopping, thus rendering abortive any arrangement made to extend to him those courtesies and hospitalities due to his rank in the service of a nation, which, at least, is not unfriendly to us. It is said that Charleston will be visited by the French naval authorities to investigate the matter of the attempted stone blockade.

The Invaders in Great Force.

Daily Journal, 21st inst.

We give under our telegraphic head a dispatch from Goldsboro', stating that on Sunday last, the 19th, there were one hundred sail of the enemy in Pamlico Sound, and twenty-five large Steamers outside the bar at Hatteras. This news is official, or at least founded on official advices, and may be relied upon.

Where the blow will be aimed at is impossible to do ore than conjecture. Roanoke Island, Newbern, Washington and Hyde County are all menaced, and any or all of them may be attacked. We are gratified to learn that confidence is expressed in the ability of our forces to maintain their ground at all the points me-

WE NOTICE that our Virginia cotemporaries are as signing different destinations to the Burnside expedi-Charles H. Foster, as Marshall of North Carolina, and tion, the Petersburg Express sending it to New Orof Watt, Old Abe's gardener, as Lieutenant in the Fed- leans, and the Norfolk Doy Book hurrying it to the

We take it that the residents on and near our North-The Investigating Committees of the Federal Con- ern sounds would be glad to see it take its departure to Name of Vessel. gress find frauds among the Contractors, Colonels, the realms below, and would not be sorry to see it go

JOHN HUGHES from Virginia, aged about 40 years, a

berts, in Salisbury, the bar being kept by one Mr. Lit JP Boach tle. He had been drinking from the Saturday evening E H Abbot before up to that time. The verdict of the Coroner's Eva Bell Jury was that he came to his death by excessive drinking of intoxicating liquors.

ed from Major Hall, commanding in Hyde County, said report being dated on Thursday the 16th instant, and In the face of this corn here is almost impossible to stating that at that time there were twenty-four small

ers reported to be in the Pamlico Sound. This confirms the news published in this paper on two causes. The first is that this has never been a great Saturday last, with the addition of being more explicit

We cut out from a correspondence of the New York naval stores, timber and lumber, ground-peas, cotton, Herald a list of the vessels said to compose the expedias an important element of home food. In fact a large class goes far to show that the information of the Noramount of corn was annually brought here from the al- folk Day Book is correct in saying that the expedition off, so far as the cheap and easy means of water trans- or the rivers making into them. The same would meabut not to the same extent.

We have not one word of definite information from our Northern sounds later than that contained in the report of Major Hall above alluded to, and dated on the 16th. Major Hall is at a point where he is enabled to observe the motions of the enemy, and his report, being founded on no mere rumor, may therefore, be im-

What course the Lincolnites have adopted since Thursday, we are unable to say. The Norfolk Day termini of the two lines of water communication between Albermarle Sound and Norfolk Harbor-the Dismal be an object to seal up the navigation through these But there are highly productive sections wherein works and thus cut off two important lines of transport Hatteras, and to reach Albemarle sound it must go much corn was raised last year-sections that habitually and communication between our forces at Norfolk and those on our Northern coast; it would be madness for ing the unprecedented yield of last year, and notwith- any "expedition" to attempt to force its way to Norfolk

> Very naturally the people on Pamlico Sound are these sections we say, from which little or no corn offers seriously alarmed Some injury, serious injury indeed. might be done to the dwellers in Hyde, Beaufort, Craven and Jones Counties by marauding expeditions, but no strategic advantages could be secured to the enemy by any such course; and, if report speaks truth, Gen. Burndistillers, getting \$1 50 per gailon for whiskey a day old, side is not a man like Butler and others who delight in rapine without a military object. Of course we speak now of the country, and our remarks will not apply to tion in supporting life-supplying bread to man and Newbern or Washington, or to an attempt to seize upon some point on the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail-Corn is getting scarce and dear everywhere. The road with the view of obtaining control of that work. either for the purpose of isolating Fort Macon or of advancing into the interior. These things are only conjectural, but as they are neither impossible nor improbathe case. Look at-the immense fleet in the sounds and | ble, they naturally create no small anxi ty in the minds of the people of Newbern, Washington and Beaufort .-

our food-supplying regions, and may be, to a certain ex- ry for the flotilla to force its way into Albemarle sound. We which is connected with Pamlico sound by a narrow must attend to saving our food. It is bad enough now, strait some twenty miles long, which divides the maindestruction of grain is arrested. How that is to be middle of this strait lies Roanoke Island, which is prosures against a scarcity of food, is no mere moral ab. from the sea, whether they enter by Hatteras or Ocra- ready to be published before they are sent. coke Inlet. The channel, however, is intricate and Sound the shore can be approached with safety in welve teet water within three fourths of a mile of the shore, save at two or three points. Any vessel that can enter Albemarle Sound can ascend the Pasquotank River to Elizabeth City. The Dismal Swamp Canal empties into the Pasquotank River, the mouth of which is only divided from North River, the mouth of which is the Southern terminus of the Albemarle and Chesapeake navigation, by a narrow neck of land

known as North Point. The water between Roanoke Island and the banks is known as Roanoke sound, and is not navigable. There are no lunar tides and any rise or fall in Albemarle and rivers. As for our means of resistance and defence we can only trust that they may be adequate. Of course we would not now state what they are, even if we knew,

which we do but partially. Roanoke Island is about fifty miles from Hatteras

The New York Herald says that the gur-boats are very heavily armed, carrying one hundred pound rifled Parrot guns and nine inch Dahlgren guns.

The following is the list of vessels given as composing the expedition of "General Ambrose E. Burnside:"-Vessels Reported for the Burnside Expedition at Fortr ss Monroe, January 11 and 12, 1862 United States steamer Picket, with Gen. Burnside

and Staff. United States steamer Young Rover, from Annapo-

Fteamer Union stores. Steamer Sentinel from Annapolis Steamer Eastern State from Annapolis. Steamer Coseack from Annapolis-Steamer Huzzar from Anna Steamer Northerner from Annapolis. teamer Zouave from Annapol Wyandot from Annapolis. Steamer Ranger from Annap steamer Eastern Queen from Annapolis. Steamer Pioneer from Annapolis Steamer New York from Annapolis Steamer New Bronswick from Annapolis. Steamer Chassenr from Annapolis. Steamer G. Peabody from Annapolis. Steamer G. Peacody from Annapolis.
Steamer Cordelia, barges Phila.
Brig Dragon from Annapolis.
Schooner Skirmisher from Annapolis.
Schooner Highlander from Annapolis.
Schooner H. R. Brown from Annapolis.
Schooner T. W. Brady from Annapolis.
Schooner T. W. Brady from Annapolis. Bark Kate Fimpson from Annapolis. ship African from Annap Ship Greenles from Anna, oli Canal boat Ranger. Canal boat Rocket. Canal boat Bombshell Canal boat Grapeshot. Canal boat Rover.

chooners cordelia Millford

LIST OF VESSELS REPORTED AT FORTRESS MONBOR FOR THE

To give you some idea of the strength of the ve attached to the expedition, I will mention one. The Hunchback has an armament as follows:— 160 pound rifled Parrot gun, long range; 3 9-inch ri-fled Dahlgren.

frigate Roanoke, which are commanded by Midshipman Benjamin H. Porter. Each launch mounts a 12-pound Dahlgren boat Howitzer, weighing 682 pounds.

Company B, of the Union Coast Guard, was detailed by Gen. Wool to the Hunchback. The company numbers 74 men, and is commanded by Lieut. C. W. Tillotson. Second Lieut. T. W. B. Hughes, of the same company, takes command of 38 men of the detachment, and is detailed to the gunboat Southfield.

Lieut. Tillotson is a New Yorker, and applicable of the same company. She carries six large launches from the U. S. steaming the Roanoke, which are commanded by Midshipma

Lieut. Tillotson is a New Yorker, and splendid gun per, having distinguished bimself at the Hatteras Inlet

The British Steam-Sloop-of-War Binaldo, left Frovncetown. Cape Cod. Massachusetts, on the 2nd instant,

this would bring the arrival of the Ministers as late as the 17th, that is, on Friday last. We-need not, therefore, expect any response from Europe, before the close of next week, say about the first or second of February, being a clear month from the time of sailing.

The correspondence reached England through the papers before the 10th, and a newspaper, unofficial expapers before the 10th, and a newspaper, unofficial ex-pression of opinion may reach us this week, and most probably will. But the real significance of the affair will hardly be developed until it is seen in what spirit put out feelers on that occasion, which can be easily done without any definite official committal.

THE DESTINATION of the Buroside expedition being partly revealed, the question now is-What has become of the fleet which had been lying near Hilton Head ever since the capture of Port Royal Harbor until a few days since, when it disappeared. Where are the vessels of that flotilla gone, and what point are they going to attack?

We must suppose that they are gone North in the first place, the transports to take in fresh stores and more men, and the ships of war to accompany any other "expedition" that may be on foot. It is hardly probable that any "expedition" has been organized to go direct from Port Royal. Few of the vessels of that on account of the draft of water.

To Correspondents and others.-We have a number of communications on hand which we will publish

Some of these are closely written on both sides of "It is evident that a commander of genius adequate to done, we leave to the wisdom of the State Convention bably about twelve miles in length and three in breadth. the paper. Others in common parlance, require "fixing Roanoke Island divides the strait into two parts, that | up;" all require careful reading and revisal, for we need between it and the mainland being called Croatan not say that in these times we wish to make sure that Sound, and that between the Island and the Banks being nothing is inserted, even by accident, that could possibly, called Roancke Sound. The former, Croatan sound, by conveying unnecessary information, prejudice in any will probably admit the passage of vessels drawing 8½ way the public service, and yet this might occur were to 9 feet water -8% is marked on the Coast Survey at the communications of even the most intelligent and all prohibitionary laws that they have uniformly failed part of its course within easy range of the Island, from ion from some one habitually engaged in such business.

which batteries might command it. It could not be so As for this thing of "fixing up" communications it easily commanded from the mainland. It is thus evil is very seldom that we can do it, as it takes more time would be only relies of the exploded errors of past dent that Croatan sound will allow the passage of ves- and is much more irksome than original composition. sels of as large a draft of water as can approach it Things intended for publication ought to be made fully

We had intended to make a reference to the Columbus The desire for some action is very general with all narrow and capable of being readily obstructed, we matter in response to the Raleigh Standard—neither long with whom we conversed here. We think that four should think. The same narrowness of the channel would nor controversial however, for we have neither time nor out of every five are in favor of something being done. evidently preclude the possibility of any manœuvring taste for altercation; also, to call the attention of the We have heard a public meeting proposed, but perhaps by gun-boats or other vessels attacking any batteries Convention and the public to some matters which apon the island, and it seems to us they would be forced pear to us to be of vital importance. We will do so as

> Ex-President Tyler whose death was announced on Saturday, was one of the few survivors of a former age, and must have exceeded the three score years and Representative in Congress, of Governor and Lieut. Governor of Virginia, of President and Vice President of the United States.

For years he had lived in the strictest retirement, public stage as a member of the Virginia Commission and the Peace Conference. He probably enjoyed more Croatan sounds is due to the winds or the state of the genuine respect from the people of Virginia at his death than at any former period.

> Our Masters. The Raleigh Standard says :-

"We observe that Rev. John Alspaugh, who is a candidate for the Convention in Forsyth, takes the ground that the Convention has no power to Legislate, and that that body eight to dissolve. Now, in the first place, it is only necessary to state, to show the fallacy of Mr. Alspaugh's opinion, that the people have clothed the Convention with supreme legislative, executive and judicial power."

This is indeed giving a tangible form to the claim to kill and make alive." Its asserting a power or rather powers which the people never thought of conferring upon the Convention. It is an assumption of the broadest and most unlimited character, for it assumes the existence 3d N. C. Reg't., on learning my resignation as Captain of a despotism without check or balance, control or remy resignation by the proper authorities. straint. Are the people prepared to see seated permastraint. Are the people prepared to see seated permanently in Raleigh a body claiming to grasp in its own cer. I so tendered it—it was accepted. This is enough hands all the powers of the State, unrestrained by the to place me right before the world, and I would not now

the energies of the executive? We beg of the Convention to be warned. We beg of its members to watch closely the moves of ambitious managers. We beg them to believe that the people are not blind to what is going on. Let not the members of the Convention keep their eyes closed. There must be manner as their petition evinces, and that if the same an end to usurpation of powers however technically encouragement and countenance had been extended to claimed, and there will be a retribution for every at a man honestly and earnestly desirous to promote the tempt even to grasp them-every assertion even, of despotic power, indicating as it does, an eager Itching for

GENERAL WHITING .- We see an item going the cunds in regard to the Confederate Generals, in which it is stated that General Whiting is a native of Massa chusetts. On the contrary, the General was born in Mississippi, as all who know him are aware.

GETTING BOLDER.—A boat load of Federals from the fiset in Warsaw Sound, came through Romney Marsh on Saturday night, and fired upon our pickets

ker, company H, 29th Regiment, (says the Asheville, N. O., News,) got on the trail of a couple of Tennessee bridge burners last week, and with a squad of his men followed them into this State, and arrested them some 12 or 15 miles north of this place, at 1 o'clock i

MESSAS. FULTON & PRICE—

Dear Sirs:—The stay law, as it is called, arrests attention and excites abuse. Memorials from different sections praying its repeal reach the Convention. A sketch of the arguments for and against the first, passed in 1812, with such additional remarks as this more eventful period may suggest, will probably be interesting as a reminiscence of the past. The main points in the speech of its most formidable opponent will only be noticed. His great ability, peculiar manner, wit and sarcasm, made an impression on all who heard him. After au examination of the relation existing between creditor and debtor, he turned to the execution law as the only remedy to enforce payment in case.

oution law as the only remedy to enforce payment in case of delinquency, and contended that any suspension weakened the hold the creditor had on the debtor, and impaired the obligation of contracts, prohibited by the Federal Constitubligation of contracts, prohibited by the Federal Constitu-bligation of contracts, prohibited by the Federal Constitu-but; that when credit generally prevailed, and the wart of unctuality was so common, such a suspension as the Bill re-aired, would be impolitic; that a want of confidence; and offengement in business transactions must ensue. The riends of the Bill turned to the law staying executions on uddenses by Justices of the Peace, as embodying all the principles of the Bill they advocated. That if a stay was constitutional before an inferior judicial tribunal, it was equally so before a higher. It was contended, that when the stay could only be granted on security, that it was regrant to common sense to say it impaired the obligation contracts, and if the debt was unsafe before, it was of contracts, and if the debt was unsafe before, it was now secured. The opponents of the Bill, it was urged, erred in mixing the contract with the execution law as fixed and immutable, until and after the debt was collected. The contracting parties are it dividuals; each takes care of himself, but has no control over that sovereignty, from which courts of justice, judgments and executions emanate, nor of the frequent changes that occur. The creditor, it is true, looks to the law, in case of failure to pay, as his only remedy. He commences suit in the County Court, but before judgment is obtained, the Legislature, as has often been done, does away jury trials, and reduces it to a court of probate. Here is a delay; where he could bring suit quarterly, and speedily coerce the debtor, he then can only sue incetown, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, on the 2nd instant, having on beard Messrs. Mason and Slidell, the Confederate Commissioners, delivered up on the peremptory demand of Great Britain.

The Rinaldo did not probably steam as hard as a mail steamer, and may not have reached England under fifteen days, which would be giving a liberal allowance, and the other is not, to me is imperceptible. It is equally fraught with suspension as the Stay Law. A more equally fraught with suspension as the Stay Law. A more equally fraught with suspension as the Stay Law. A more equally fraught with suspension as the Stay Law. A more striking instance is given. I copy it from the Revised Stat-

> "No Executor or Administrator shall be bound or com pelled to plead to any original suit brought against him in any Court until the expiration of nine calender months from and after his taking upon himself the office of Executor or

Here is a suspension of all pleas for nine calender months,

law not, exceeds my ability to discover. The deferred pleas are conservative, giving time to collect assets, if to be ound, and convert them into money, exhibiting a striking analogy to the suspension law, to prevent undue and ruin our Ministers are actually received. This reception ous sacrifices when industry, economy and the greatest sell denial, stimulated by a high sense of honor, all fail to enamay foreshadow future action, and the astute politicians ble the debtor to make payments. It has been said by an of England and France may so shape their course as to able lawyer, that the act copied as above is a general law, prospective in its operation, and thereby free from all constitutional objections. It is also retrospective. Bonds for debt, executed years before its enactment, the obligor dies, suits are beought against his Executor or Administrator, and either has the time above to enter pleas equally with those who are seed on Bonds executed after its pas-age.—
It is said the debtor is the slave of the creditor; the 1 tter turn is also often a debtor. The suspension law is indis pensable to save both, nay the masses, from the deadly grasp of the money holder. Other paramount considerations present themselves in favor of the suspension law, hat every man able to bear arms, not now in service, is under drill, ready when called to meet an invading foe whose avowed object is to conquer and take all we possess. sparing neither age nor sex from as aults too shocking for recital, when labor is without its reward, the Confederate and State governments justly requiring every dollar that can be raised, to defend life, liberty, property, and all that is dear to man. Is this the time to give full force to the execution law? I most solemnly aver, I think not. Junius charged Lord Mansfield with chancerising the common law, whilst his luminous mind only dispensed with its technicalities, in his way of administering justice. The Supreme Court pronounced the second stay law unconstitutionfleet could co-operate with those of the Burnside set. else, should give way to circumstances, when not incompatible with principle. Deeply do I regret this want of harmony in the legislative and judicial departments. Far be it from me to detract from our judiciary. Eq. al to any, surpassed by none. In contemplating their high character, their intense labor, I have but one regret,-that the are not better paid. It is laid down as an axiom by an she writer on the British Constitution, that civil, political and personal rights exist in tell force, not expressly taken away.

The creditor holds the bond of the debtor. It is in his secretary or in the hands of his attorney. It is beyond the reach of the Legislature or any department of the Governthe highest attribute of sovereignty, cannot take it from the legal holder, nor expunge by drawing black lines across it. Neither can they impair or weaken it, but the Legislature, in the organization of Courts, multiplying or lessening their Sessions, extending or contracting their juvisdiction, can either hasten or delay collection when put in suit. In all questions involving doubts and difficul-ties, light is often obtained by consulting the opinions of the shallowest point. This channel approaches at one patriotic correspondents hastily inserted without revisthe shallowest point. This channel approaches at one patriotic correspondents hastily inserted without revisovercome. It is thus we turn to the Funding System embodied in a report and an accompanying Bill of General Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, submitted to the House of Representatives in January, 1799. In this report he recommended the payment in full of the certificates g ven to the Soldiers for their services, whether in their hands or that of the purchaser. It is known so pressing were their wants that they were compelled to sell them at an immed se mendment to give to the purchaser the highest market esidue to the Soldiers, the original holders. "This pro uced an animated debate and a great display of The report, to avoid overstraining the faculties of the Nation, and disappointment in payment, proposed a choice of several plans. "Either to fund the whole at four per cent or two-thirds at six per cent, the other third to e paid in public lands or deferred altegether without inter est for ten years." These historical facts afford evidence of both suspension and direct and positive interference with the rights of the purchasers of the certificates in behalf of the poor Soldiers who got little for them. The one advo-cating the former, the other the latter. It should be recol-lected that the Federal Constitution was more the result of their labor than most others. Is it reasonable to suppose ten assigned by the Psalmist as the limit of human life. He had in his time filled the positions of Senator and was thereby prevented from passing laws either hastening or delaying the collection of debts? It is admitted that they, as members of Congress, were not restrained by this clause of the Constitution. Yet, who will venture the charge of inconsistency of denying to the States what they so ably advocated, or of withholding from the weaker, what the stronger required. The law requires impossibilities of when the present disturbances again brought him on the exacts nothing beyond the reach of humanity, and the present disturbances again brought him on the exacts nothing beyond the reach of human ken. I as then if it is not morally impossible to pay debts, when our but not a cent for tribute is the order of the day. The Leg slature has authorized Bank suspension, the result of ne cessity, justly and without an iota of complaint. Does necessity begin and end there? It pervades the land, in a per cuniary point of view. It enters the household, and its inmos recesses, of a large majority of our people. the Execution Law, or ruin is the inevitable consequence. I have departed from the advice of an ancient critic, of pre-

eminent ability, in selecting a subject exceeding my ability; hence, without apology, I commit it to abler hands—the Editors of the Wilmington Journal. Most respectfully, your obedient servant, CAPE FEAR

To the Public. Onslow County, N. C., Jan. 16th, 1862.

Messrs. Editors Journal. You will please publish the accompanying papers, to wit, a petition signed by the members of company E,

Constitution, unchecked by the judiciary, and wielding for the profound regard I entertain for the gallant men who unanimously elected me their Captain, and upon comfort and welfare of every individual composing his company, and discharging his whole duty as an officer, from other and more potent sources, I would yet have been with them, happy and eager to share with them the hardships of the camp, and brave with them the dangers of the battle field.

M. L. F. REDD.

Marsh on Saturday night, and fired upon our pickets on Skidaway, or a portion of them who were asleep around a fire. Our mea sprang to their feet, and as soon as they could ascertain the direction of the enemy fired into them, but with what effect is unknown. They immediately retired. "Nobody burt" on our side, though seven balls took effect in a tree that stood near the fire.

[Savannah Republican, 21st inst.]

Arrival or Bridge Burrers.—Lieut. W. F. Par-

"Sam'l Mills, James H. Edens, Charney Sparkman, Jos. Bruce, James R. Williams, Reuben Curtis, J. T. Eders, Wm. H. Jenkins, B Williams, R. Westén, N. T. Ennett. T. J. Capps. James Rogers, B.E. King, Jere Hansley. Geo Patrick, Joseph Hardison, Woodman S Everett. A. J. Gurganus, Geo W. King, R. T. Bruce, R. E. Farr, T. F. Aman, W. H. Freshwater, Bob't Aman, P. P. Hobbs, J. F. Blake, W. M. Headdy, J. A. Edens, Enckiel S. Edens, Gabriel Cooper, R. Thomas Aman, E. S.

[EXTRACT]
"ADI'T AND INSP'R GENERAL'S OFFICE. "Richmond, Dec. 12, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER No 264. Vill. The resignations of the following named officers. are accepted by the President, to take effect to-day:
"Captain M. L. F. Redd, Company E, 3rd North Carolina
Volunteers. By command of the Secretary of War.
"JNO. WITHERS.

Assistant Adj't Gen'l." Jan. 21, 1862 -11* For the Journal.

MESSES. EDITORS: The past is often the best criterion by which to judge of the future, and from the pages of history we may sometimes learn the most valuable les. The teachings of experience doubtless are the best that can be applied to the practical busi- prices slightly lower. ness of men and nations, and indifference to the instruction to be derived from such a source may often betray us into calamitous if not fatal disaster. Guided then by the light imparted alike by the remote and recent past, permit me to ask a place in your columns for recerns the safety of Wilmington. I think I cannot be in error in affirming that for months past the distinctly connected against the distinctly connected against the safety of Wilmington. I think I cannot be in error in affirming that for months past the distinctly connected against the safety of Wilmington. I think I cannot be in error in affirming that for months past the distinctly connected against the safety of Wilmington. I think I cannot be in error in affirming that for months past the distinctly connected against the safety of Wilmington. I think I cannot be in error in affirming that for months past the distinctly connected against the safety of which is the safety of which is the safety of which is the safety of the safety o ference to a matter which, as I conceive, vitally conexpressed sentiment of our citizens has been in favor of adopting efficient measures for the obstruction of our river and the entrances into our harbour, in the event of an attack by the enemy. It may be that something and Slidell affair. has been done towards checking the progress of armed impediments are a lequate to the end designed. It is more likely the U. S. gunboat Tuscarora. true that we have formidable batteries alike at Bar and The ship Shepherd had left Liverpool for New Or-Inlet, and that brave men are gathered there who are leans. monstrate the inability of our fortifications to repel the thirty-three counties, viz: we may find much to show the importance of checking Washington, Tyrrel, Gates, Hertford, Northampton, triumph the progress of a fleet so that the guns of a fort may be Bertie, Martin, Edgecombe, Wilson, Pitt and Hyde. ectively used for the destruction of the enemy. 1 ton, he remarks:

ons in the channel, difficult and tedious to remove, the

Such is the language of the historian in reference to provided with shelter. he disastrous fate of a sister city, and shall it be unin military matters, but I respectfully submit that the | be .- State Journal. safety of Wilmington demands more energetic action in the way berein indicated, than has yet been exhibited. manity a sense of security not now felt, but will comtion, where we can more advantageously, and I believe CIVIS. successfully, contend with them.

CAMP CANAL, near Morehad City, N. C. Jan. 14th, 1852. Messrs. Editors: - Allow me to return thanks through the Journal to the ladies of Duplin, Wayne and Lenoir, for 100 pr socks, 4 shirts, 20 quilts and blankets, and 1 coat, sent to "Herring's Artillery. Respectfully. &c .. W. A. H., Capt.

For the Journal. RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 18th, 1862. At an election held at Camp Mangum, near Raleigh, on Friday, the 17th inst., the following field officers

Wm. J. Hoke, of Lincoln county, Colonel, O. H. Dockery, of Richmond " Lt. Colonel. G. W. Sharp, of Alexander " Major, and the following companies compose said Regiment,

partan Band, Capt. A. G. Moseley, of Durlia co., Co. A. Wen of Yadkin, "E. L. Cook, Yadkin "Sampson Farmers, "P. R. Troublefield, Sampson " Plough Boys, "John Ashford, mend Boys, "O. H. Dockery, Sampson hmond Boys. Richmond " ulphur Wild Cats, " Joshua Little, tocky Face Rangers, "G. W. Sharpe, Iwharrie Boys, Capt. Noah Rush, Randoiph " Randolph " ' Cleavel'd M'ksmen, " O. P. Gardner. Cleaveland "

Company K. not reported. "K.
This Regiment is now in camp near Raleigh, but expect to be ordered off in a few days, we know not where. I can assure you, sirs, that if the 38th should ever be engaged in a fight, that they will give credit to the Old North State, as also the Confederate States of America. We have enlisted to fight for Southern freedom, and we intend to conquer or die in its defence. Yours Respectfully, &c., in haste,

For the Journal. MESSES. EDITORS :- I was not a little surprised to read in your issue of Friday last, a note from Col. Fremont, rebukng you, as it were, for the very just remarks you made as to the protection of Wilmington, by a battery at the lower end of town. Permit me to ask Col. Fremont the following

If the idea of putting batteries near to Wilmington, forming an interior line of defence, to be used in case of the failure of those more remote, be so totally ridiculous and perfectly prepesterous and wholly unprecedented, what does he think of Castle Pinckney, at Charleston, and of the batteries closely adjoining New Crleans, Mobile, Savannah, Washington City, Ealtimore, Philadelphia, New York, Bos-Even although I run the risk of differing so seriously from Col. Fremont, I must say that I do think it would be judicious to place a battery near to, or even with er, when they are clouded by the moke of battle. One gun boat might hold this city at its mercy, or burn at its whereas she might be and almost certainly would be brought up by our reserved guns at mouth of our town harbor, manned by our brave old gunners who have had the smell of I would also say to Col. Fremont that we must not under-

rate our enemies as they did at Hatteras and Port Royal.— Let us take warning. An ounce of prevention is worth a poundof cure.

Thee are other points around our city that want looking

to, and these are no doubt well known to the enemy by means of spies and traitors in our midst, who contrive to send their reports by some underground Railroad or uppe

A STRONG POSITION.—A letter from Bowling Green, dated he 8th, to the Nashville Union, says: Notwithstanding the excitement that prevailed in this section some two weeks since, in consequence of the moving forward of our toops and the fight that followed near Woodsonville, the prospects of a general engagement take ing place immed ately are not so strong as they then were. Our advance lines under Gens. Hindman and Breckinridge are still near Cave City and at Oakladd; though it is reported this morning that the former has fallen back to the latter place and joined Breckinridge. Our army here has increased in numbers until it has attained an immense strength. Every hill in this vicinity is fortified, and every avenue to the place carefully guarded. All the fords, bridges and passes across Barren river, which passes this town just on the north side, are guarded by fortifications and obstructed by timber, which has been felled in every direction. Every precaution has been taken, and the utmost vigilance exercised by our officers to make the defenses of the place impregnable. It is the opinion of many that an early advance of the enemy is contemplated. This may or may not be the case. It is a subject upon which all

A SIGNIFICANT FACT .- In our despatch of Havana news, published yesterday, mention is made of a very left there in December, and had taken possession of Vera Cruz, that the French fleet left on the 2d of the present menth, and that the English fleet had withdrawn from Powers, England, we believe, being the foremost, and each was to furnish a given number of troops and ships of war. This sudden backing out of her Majesty's the South will find herself prepared to live and flourish ant business on hand than teaching manners and good neighbors north of Mason & Dixon's line.

From Europe ... Arrival of the Arabia. Confidence in the Maintenance of Peace incrasing— Cotton and Consuls Advanced, &c.

. St. JOHNS, N. F., Jan. 15. The Steamer Arabia, from Liverpool on the 4th instant, via Queenstown on the 5th, passed Cape Race last night, having on board two batteries of artillery for Halifax. The steamers Anglo Saxon and Glasgow arrived out

on the 3d. Confidence in the peaceful settlement of the Trent difficulty gained strength daily in England, and as the result of this persuasion Consuls had advance to the quotations current before the news of the Trent affair, losing at 92 a 921/4.

The Cotton Market was also excited, and prices were ¼d. higher. The sales of the week were 80,000 bales. Sales of Friday 25,000 bales. Breadstuffs closed dull at a declining tendency and

Provisions were quiet but steady.

SECOND DISPATCH. The advance in the Liverpool Cotton market noted in the first dispatch was that of Friday-a considerable advance had taken place previously during the week.— The official quotations were for middling New Orleans

There was a strong conviction prevailing when the Arabia left that the steamer Europa, then almost due, would bring news of the peaceful solution of the Mason

There was a suspicious steamer cruising in the Envessels to our Town, but will any man say that these glish Channel, believed to be the privateer Samter, but

. prepared to meet the invader on the threshold of our THE MILITIA .- For the information of our readers, aters. But shall we rely on these alone? Hatteras we are enabled to state a few facts connected with the cloud of war. Our papers show too much anxiety on and Port Royal have fallen before the guns of invading contemplated calling out of the militia, which of course, this subject. Let us wait; England is bound to have

well-appointed navy of Lincoln, is at least suggestive Beaufort, Green, Craven, Jones, Carteret, Ooslow, present trouble with the United States, it will make but ed by Bishop Johns, in St. Psul's Church. He was buried the imminent peril we incur in trusting to them alone New Hanover, Duplin, Lenoir, Wayne, Halifax, Samp- little difference in the end; for, with the blessings of in Helywood Cemetery, by the side of ex-President Monroe. But I have adverted to the monitory son, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Johnston, Wake, God, the strong arms and stout hearts of our people, President Davis, the members of Congress, the Governor, lessons which history teaches, and turning to its pages Currituck, Pasquotank, Camden, Perquimans, Chowans, and the necessity for our great staples, we are bound to State Legislature, heads of Departments, and an immense

When ordered to the field the militia will receive the make but a single reference, and the case cited is given same pay, rations and quarters, as the volunteers or on account of the almost prophetic warning which ac- regular army. On arriving at the point of destination, companies it. In Le's Revolutionary Memoirs of the when called out, they must apply, through their proper Southern war, while commenting on the fall of Charles- officer, to the Confederate Commissary and Quartermaster respectively for rations and tents or such other quar-"With a fair wind on the 9th of April, the British ters as he may be able to assign them. Of course the Admiral weighed, with the determination to pass Fort officers will see that the General orders, directing the This be readily accomplished, notwithstand- men to carry with them so many days cooked rations, ing all the opposition which it was possible for Colonel be in all cases strictly complied with; as the neglect of Pinckney to make. Not a ship was disabled, and only it causes much suffering and privation. It would be a twenty seven men killed and wounded. A convincing work of supererogation in us to suggest to the Confedoof that unless the hostile fleet is stopped by obstructerate officers having these matters in charge the stern necessity there exists for having plenty of good tents on fire of forts and batteries never can avail. Experience hand, for the use of the mititia, if called out, or such every where proves this, and it ought to influence gov- other quarters as may be found most convenient and ernment in their preparation of water defences whenev- comfortable. The rigors of winter are upon us, and it will not do to call men to the field and leave them un-

It may be possible that men may be ordered to points heeded in this our day of danger, when our town is me- where there is neither Quartermaster nor Commissary, naced by a naval force which may work its demolition? but it is searcely probable. It will become the duty of Shall we sleep on in seeming insensibility to our peril the officers, however, to see that provision is made for from this quarter, or adopt but inadequate means to the proper shelter and subsistence of their men, wherever guard against it until we are waked to a realization of ordered, and it is the duty of the Confederate officers, our insecure condition by the thunder of the guns of the under all circumstances, to co-operate with them in this I have entire confidence in the patriotic laudable work. All delinquinces whereby men are promptings which rule those who have in charge our caused to suffer from hunger or exposure, should be arious delences, and hesitate to question their judgment promptly reported to headquarters, wherever that may

THE WAY TO BE HAPPY .-- A story is told of two I trust, therefore, that this matter will receive the atten- travellers in Lapland, which throws more light on the from the genuine Yankee State of Maine, upon whose tion it deserves, satisfied, as I am, that if this protectart of being happy than a whole volume of proverbs and soil he first saw the light of day; in one of whose institution it deserves, satisfied, as I am, that if this protectart of being happy than a whole volume of proverbs and soil he first saw the light of day; in one of whose institution is the same of th tion is given to as, it will not only impart to our com- aphorisms. Upon a very cold day in winter they were tutions be was educated, and where he resided until driving along in a sledge, wrapped in furs from head to past his majority. North Carolina may have produced pel cur invaders to leave that element on which alone foot. Even their faces were closely covered, and you the ingrate Helper, but she is not responsible for the ey are now our superiors, for a different theatre of ac- could hardly see anything but their eye brows, and these bringing forth of such a creature as Foster. were white and glistening with frost. At length they saw a poor man who had sunken down benumed and frozen in the snow. "We must stop and help him," Fort Warren_Mason A Philosopher and Sudell said one of the travellers. "Stop and help him!" replied the other, "you will never think of stopping on such a day as this! We are half frozen ourselves, and ought to be at our journey's end as soon as possible." "But I cannot leave this man to perish," and he stop-

ped the sledge. "Come," said he, "come and help me to raise him." "Not I," replied the other "I have too much regard for my own life to expose myself to this freezing atmosphere more than is necessary. I will sit here, and keep myself as warm as I can till you were elected for the 38th Regiment North Carolina come back." So saying he resolutely kept his seat: while his companion hastened to relieve the perishing man, whom they had so providentially discovered. The bumor. Indeed, be has recently been in good spirits, ordinary means were used for restoring consciousness, but the traveller was so intent upon saving the life of a losopher. fellow-creature, that he forgot his own exposure, and He had the sweet consciousness of doing a benevolent act, and he also found himself glowing from head to foot, by reason of the exertions which he had made. And how was it with his companion, who was so much afraid of exposing himself? He was almost ready to freeze, not withstanding the efforts he had been making to keep himself warm! The lesson to be derived from this little incident is obvious.

> From the Mobile Tribune. It has been reported that what is called the Burnside expedition was to operate on the coast of North Carolina. This is not true, as we judge from the information before us. Its Hessians will no doubt be distributed at Port Royal and Ship Island-unless they intend to make a landing at Fernandina, on the coast of Florida, or Brunswick on that of Georgia. We can hard ly see how they can be of service there; indeed anywhere on the coast. The able generals in command of the South Carolina and Georgia coast only want these maranders to land so that they can get a chance at them; but they come inland only so far as they can be covered

by the range of their floating artillery. Some of our people are anxious in respect to Mobile -fearing that the Yankee soldiers may get into the city by some peculiar process not known to the arts of war. One would suppose that it was expected by these timid people that the enemy would drop down from balloons, not seeming to know that it requires time to march from any place of their landing to this city—that they have in the lim ts of town, and also at the Brunswick River, as it to carry with them every thing for their subsistence—that in the country they will be obliged to march over that in the country they will be obliged to march over, there is no forage for their horses, and not even a hendiscretion, should said gun-boat succeed in passing our roost to violate for the food of the men. Every thing ways their credit. will have to be carried with them for subsistence. Happily for us, they have no Napoleon among them, unless

Caleb Cushing be the man; and his military antecedents are not sufficient to justify this conclusion. There is no great danger to Mobile, unless our men are asleep. We really believe, too, that there is no intention of the fleet to march beyond a position where there is a safe retreat. For our own part we should be pleased if it were otherwise-and that the Ship Island army should land in any numbers on our coast, because that would furnish an opportunity of giving them a new lesson. And yet while believing this, our people must be on the alert. The enemy would certainly destroy the city, it he thought the march to it was not accompanied by danger. We must make him understand provisions to the amount of two hundred and fifty or that there is danger; and as soon as he knows that he will stay quietly in the undefended places which be has

taken. FLAG OF TRUCE .- The steamer Harmony communicated with a Federal steamer, under a flag of truce yesterday, and on her return brought up the following passengers: - Mrs. Andrew Lowe, Colonel John Pegram, of the army, Lieut. James E. Lindsay and Dr. F. M. Page, of the pavy. The officers named were taken prisoners by the Federalists and are now on parole to be exchanged for Federal prisoners in the hands of the South. The Harmony also brought up the remains of a Lieutenant, captured by the Northern forces at Hatteres, who died while a prisoner at Fort Warren.

Nor folk Day Bock, 18th inst. OIL MILLS - We have neglected to state Leretofore that Dr. E. N. Hutchison and J. H. Wilson, Jr., are It was stated that the Spanish fleet erecting a Mill in the vicinity of this town for manufacturing Linsord and Cotton Seed Oil. We learn that the Mill will be in operation in a few days. Since the blockade, great difficulty has been experienced in prothe expedition. Why was this? The Mexican expedition was a tripartite arrangement between the three poses, but we are gratified at the prospect of overcoming craft would seem to indicate that she has more import- without ever buying another article from our barbarian

American Cotton in Liverpool.

Recent arrivals from Liverpool bring a statement of American cotton in that market, which amounted on the 21st ult., to 230,000 bales. The commercial readthe 21st ult., to 230,000 bales. The commercial readers says the Savannah Republican, who is probably better informed with regard to the consumption by manufacturers at the present time than ourselves, can make his own calculation as to how long this supply will last. Placing it at 30,000 bales per week, at a rough estimate, it will appear that the entire stock is bound to be exhausted by the expiration of sixty days. This done, the looms of England must stop and her four millions of factory laborers seek some other employment, which is not to be had, or starve. The Bast India cetton, it is understood, will not do to work alone is understood, will not do to work alone. In this connection, the following from a correspond-

Charles Dickens, in his Household Words, savs : "Let any social er physical convulsion visit the United States, and England would feel the shock from Land's End to John O'Groot's The lives of pearly two millions of our countrymen are desendent upon the cotton crop of America; their destiny may be said, without any hyperbole, to hang upon a thread. Should any dire calamity befull the land of cotton, a thousand of our

merchant ships would rot idly in dock; ten thousands

mills must stop their busy looms, and two million mouths

ent of the Richmond Dispatch is both appropos and in-

would starve for lack of food to feed them. Such is the language of England's most popular author eight or ten years ago, and it comes to us now with double force, fresh and as full of meaning as it came from his graphic pen. The same argument then, answers now, and although the Federal Government may lick the dust "and yield for the present," yet there is a power greater than diplomacy that will force England to raise the blockade that (with the good feeling already existing in England for our new government) will compel her to stretch forth her strong arm and roll back the flects, and though we may have better batteries than is as yet only prespective, and may or may not be found cotton, and she will have it. Let our people follow the existed at those points, still their fall, if it does not de necessary. As at present contemplated, it embraces example of our President, and declare our independence of foreign powers. And should England arrange this

From the Petersburg Express.

The Nashville Banner says : claimant before Congress for a seat as Representative a sentinel. from a North Carolina District-still turns up, like the old shoe of Arabian story. He has been figuring more extensively this winter than usual. It turns out that the grand scheme of a Provisional Government for the Old North State originated in his brain, and has had collisions of the trains, causing injuries to passengers, and ammunition. little existence outside of it, except through the newspapers, at his instigation. An investigating committee those necessary machines of Yankee legislation-has brought to light a mass of amusing rascality on the subject during the inquest over Foster's pretention to Congressional honors. The result of its labors is a decision against him, strange to say, as being the first instance, where the Lincolnites have relected the association of a real, thorough-paced scoundrel. In this connection we may add that our much respected sister of tar and turpentine celebrity has our sincere condolence for the production of such a pair of knaves as this Foster and his twin-fellow in guilt and depravity-Helper. The latter has been the more fortunate, for he got an office, although they do say, that his appointment was designed to get him out of the country. Foster's perful, because even the thieves at Washington will be unable to stand his wholesale indecency any longer."

Our cotemporary is mistaken as to the nativity Foster. He is not a native of North Carolina, but is

"Sulky."

The Boston Journal, of January 2, gives the following additional particulars of the release of Messrs. Ma son and Slidell, from the Boston bastile:

The departure of Slidell and Mason from Fort Warthe wharf when they embarked. The other political prisoners, as they bade them good bye, congratulated them on their release. Mr. Mason went off in good and has borne his imprisonment with the air of a phi-

what were the consequences? Why the very efforts ed at going in such an unostentations manner, and in Mr. Slidell was somewhat sulky, and not at all pleaswhat were the consequences: Why the very choice ed at going in such an unoscentations manner, and which he made to warm the stranger warmed himself. such a vessel. He evidently expected that a steamer would come here especially for them. Part of his ill nature may be owing to his health, which has not been good for some weeks, keeping him pretty close to his room, although he has not called for medical aid.

incetown a little before 5 P. M., and immediately pro- loway county. Ky., about twenty-two miles from Paris, ceeded to the English sloop of war Rinaldo, and trans- Tenn., and it is said will march in the direction of the latferred her passengers. Commander Hudson, who was in charge of the arrangements, went with them on board the English war vessel, and remained on board for about fitteen minutes, when he returned to the tug. At about 6 P. M. the Rinaldo got under way and roceeded on her voyage. In about two hours afterwards a violent gale commenced, and blew all night at Provincetown, with almost the violence of a hurricane. but as the wind was off shore, probably the safety of the vessel was not endangered. During the stay of the Rinaldo at Provincetown, no communication was allow- that there is a large Federal force at Murray, Ky., threatened with the shore, nor was any bout allowed to come ing fort Henry and the Memphis and Ohio railroad, with along side.

From Washington. THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

Washington, Jan. 15 .- The results of the various onferences held in Washington by representatives from Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, and Banking Institutions, among themselves, and the Secretary of the Treasury, may be summed up briefly as follows: First-The general views of the Secretary of the Treasury are assented to.

Second-The banks will receive and pay out the United States notes freely, and sustain in all proper

Third-The Secretary of the Treasury will within the next week, in addition to the current daily payment of the \$1,500,000 in the United States notes, further sum of at least \$20,000,000 in 7 30-100 bonds to such public creditors as desire to receive them, and

thus relieve the existing pressure upon the community. Fourth-The issue of United States demand notes not to be increased beyond the 50,000,000 now authorized, but it is desired that Congress will extend the provisions of the existing loan acts, so as to enable the Secretary to issue in exchange for United States demand notes or in payments to creditors, notes payable in one year, bearing 3.65 per cent. interest and convertible into 30 three years' bonds, or to borrow under the existing three hundred millions of dollars.

Fifth-It is thought desirable that Congress should enact a general law relating to currency and banking associations, embracing the general provisions recom-mended by the Secretary in his reports.

will reader the making of the United States demand men over the schooner Wilder, at the mouth of the Lagoon notes a legal tender, or their increase beyond the 50,-000.000 authorized, unnecessary. CONFIRMATION OF MR. STANTON AS SECRETARY OF WAR

The Senate in Executive session to-day, confirmed the omination of Edwin M. Stanton, as Secretary of War, by a vote approaching unanimity. GENERAL MCCLELLAN GETTING READY TO MOVE.

THE UTLEY GUN.—This excellent and beautiful cun, manufactured in the city of Petersburg, and which was brought to this city sometime since by direction of the War Department, for the purpose of undergoing a trial, under the supervision of Gerf. Huger was returned to the former city yesterday. We are informed that the trial to which it was subjected while here was eminently satisfactory, and it is spoken of by those versed in such matters as the most complete piece of the kind in a vistance.

A large crowd of women and children arrived from Newbern by the cars to-day, but no news received. A fight is expected.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 19th, 1862. The remains of Hen. John Tyler are now lying in state in ongress Hall. Eulogies will be delivered to-morrow. The funeral will take place on Tuesday, and it is understood that he will be buried by the side of the remains of James Monroe, in Hollywood Cometery.

RICHYOND, VA., Jan. 20th, 1862. Congress to-day passed appropriate resolutions on the death of Hon. John Tyler. Eulogies were delivered by Messis, McFarland, Hunter, Rives, Wigfall, Venable and Rhett. The funeral will take place to-morrow. Official confirmation has been received of the Federal demonstration up the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. MR. TYLER'S FUNERAL.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 21st, 1862. Mr. Tyler's funeral took place to-day, and notwithstanding the inclement weather, it was largely attended. The concourse of citizens and strangers were in the procession TWO OF WISE'S LEGION SHOT.

PETERSBURG, VA , Jan. 21st, 1862. "The notorious Foster-once a Departmental clerk in George, were shot at the depot to-day for insubordination. river, and when we arrived at the bank, the Yankees Washington city, then a Norfolk editor, and finally a One was shot by a Captain of a company, and the other by

a partial destruction of the engines.

RANGERS, &c.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 18th, 1862. The city is full of rumors, but there is nothing reliable from forts Henry and Donelson-

Capt. Wharton has been elected Colonel of the Texas Rangers. In accepting the position, he said that Colonel sistence will probably in the end prove equally success. Terry's death must be avenged before leaving Kentucky. Five companies of the Rangers, with Col. Wharton, have gone out as scouts in the vicinity of Green river.

The sixty days Mississippi troops have returned home

from Bowling Green. NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 20th, 1862. The Federal movement up the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers must have been a feint. They fired a few shells from their gun boats into the woods below Fort Henry, but did not come within range of our gons. The latest intelli

gence is that there are no Federals near. Federal gun boats came within three or four miles of Fort Fort Warren_Mason A Philosopher and Sildell Donelson on Saturday last, but retired after firing a few shots in the woods.

FEDERALS FIRING AT FORT HENRY-FEDERALS ADVANCING INTO TENNESSEE, &c. NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 20, 1862.

The Fort Beary c rrespondent of the Union and Ameriren, yesterday, was conducted as quietly as pessible. - can, under date of Sunday morning, 19th inst., says that The Garrison, with the exception of the guards on du- three Federal gan-boats came within three or four miles of ty, were kept from the side of the Fort where the pris- the Fort on Saturday and fired twenty-two shots from beoners' quarters were, and there were but few persons on | hind the island three miles below the Fort, all of which fell short more than a mile, and then retired. It has since been ascertained that they landed twenty-five hundred to oops at the Ferry, twenty-two miles below the Fort. It is understood that between eight and ten thousand Fed-

erals are marching from Mayfield, either on Fort Henry or Paris, Tenn.

Gen. VanDorn passed through this city yesterday en route for Bowling Green, whence it is understood he will proceed to the extreme Western Division, and take command FEDERALS ADVANCING ON PARIS. TENN.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 21, 1862. Passengers by to-day's train report that the Federals, to The tug Starlight, with the four rebels, reached Prov- the number of ten or twelve thousand, are at Murray, Calter place. Nothing definite is known of their movements or inten-

tion. If at the place reported, it is supposed their object is to seize the railroad and burn the bridges, to prevent communication between Columbus and Bowling Green. FROM MEMPHIS-ANTICIPATED ATTACK ON THE MEMPHIS AND OHIO RAIL ROAD.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Jan. 21st, 1862. The latest intelligence from Paris, Tenn., is to the effect the object of cutting off communication between Memphis and Bowling Green.

There is great excitement at Paris, twenty-five miles from Murray, and several slaveholders have already come to Memphis with their negroes. There is nothing new frem Columbus, but an attack i

momentarily expected. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 21st, 1862. Mayor Monroe has closed all the gambling houses in this

city, and has determined to convict the gamblers if possible. The gamblers are holding an indignation meeting.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

BLOCKADING FLEET OFF CHARLESTON. RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 22d, 1862. The blockading fleet off Charleston on Tuesday, consist

ed of 13, of recent arrivals, and were sail vessels. AUGUSTA, GA., Jan. 22d, 1862 The Savar nah Republican of this morning says that in the Confederate Court on Monday, Capt. D. S. Martin, charged with absconding with the Yatch Wanderer, was found

The News learns from a gentleman from Florida, that Cedar Keys was captured by the Federalists on Thursday last. Heavy firing was heard in that direction on the same

CAPTURE OF SCHR. WILDER. MOBILE, Jan. 22d, 1862.

The Schooner "Wilder," from Havana, loaded with Cigars and sundries, was captured on the 20th instant, 13 miles below Fort Morgan. On yesterday, Capt. Sixth-It is expected that this action and legislation | Cottrill had a sharp and creditable contest with himself and No loss of life on our side. The enemy lost the ship's gig and a number of men, but succeeded in taking possession of the schooner and cargo.

General McClellar Getting Ready to move.

Twenty-four waggons, designed for the conveyance of the baggage of General McClellan and staff, have been prepared. They all have matched horses, and the words "Commander United States Army" are painted on the notes—probably from those on which the treasury notes are printed—and the ten thus cut was pasted over notes are printed—and the ten thus cut was pasted over called to the manner in which one of the two dollar the two wherever it occurs in the two dollar note, so as THE UTLEY GUN .- This excellent and beautiful cue, to change the issue into ten instead of two. The treas-

government to the half-civilized Mexicans. Very likely she intends to civilize the Yankees, who have become
both exceedingly insolent and barbarous of late. "Old
Abe" would, at least, do well to look out for the retiring fleet.—Savannah Republican, 18th.

neighbors north of Mason & Dixon's line.

Messrs. Whisnant & Stephens are also erecting a

Messrs. Whisnant & Stephens are also erecting a

Mill, a few miles from here, for making Cotton Seed
Oil, which will soon be in operation. We hope all
these enterprises will receive a liberal patronage.

Charlotte Democrat, 21st inst.

charlotte Democrat, 21st inst.

BY TELEGRAPH.

There is a beautiful stary of a Quaker lady, who was much addicted to smoking tobacco. She had indulted herself in this habit until it had increased so much upon both the suppose of the day, but frequently set up in her bed for this purpose in the night. After one of those nocturnal entertainments, she fell asleep and dreamed she approached heaven. Meeting an angel, she asked him if her name was written in the book of life. He disappeared, but replied on returning, that he could not find it. "Oh," we learn that there were at Hatters, at four o'clock, we learn that there were at Hatters, at four o'clock, we learn that there were at Hatters, at four o'clock, and she, "do lock again—it must be there." He examined again, but returned again, saying it was not them in the stund and twenty-five large steamers ouiside the bar.

[Private fiformation says that it is believed the enemy intend to attack Newbern, Hyde county and Roaneke Island simultaneously.]

Goldsboro', N. C., Jan. 21st, 1862.

A large crowd of women and children arrived from New-

In the Diaro de la Marina of the 5th instant, will be found a complete, and, no doubt, a very exact list of the vessels composing the Spanish na, of which the following is a condensed summary:

Frigates...... 18 Brigantines...... Gunboats......17 Steam transports, propellers..... 9 1,68 Sailing do.19

FROM GEN. CRITTENDEN'S DIVISION-CONFEDERATE VICTORY IN KENTUCKY .- The Knoxville Register, of

the 17th inst., says: By a private letter from Gen. Crittenden's command we learn that a skirmish recently took place between our forces in Kentucky and the enemy, in which the Yankees were completely routed, with a reported loss of twenty. The letter states that " on Thursday, (the 9th,) Two soldiers of Gen. Wise's legion, named Campbell and the General ordered a part of his command across the commenced a brisk fire on us. We were ordered to return the fire, when they threw down their arms and run.

and adhere to this rule, and we cannot and will not keep December 28th, 1861.

1	THE	PRESID	ING FI DER'S	AP	POINTMENTS,
1	fannary	11 19	Magnolia	. 66	Carlton's
	January	15. 16	Whireville		Rehoboth.
1			Smithville		Zoar.
18	** Truck		North East		Lillington.
	February		Wilmington	44	Front Street:
1			Elizabeth	44	Carver's Creek.
1	At formor		Samoson		Bethel.
1			Bladen	. 44	Bethlehem.
1	March		Wilmington	44	Fifth Street.
1	Te in ime	antont th	at all the officie	1 m	ambare he present et

the first Quarterly Conferences. The District Stewards are Rev. B. Culbreth. Dr. M K. Devaue, and Messrs. David S. Saunders, Jesse Janes, Thos. Hall, Samuel J. Beery, Wm. H. Walker, Avon E. Hall, Wm. J. Packer, John B. Brown, Jonathan W. Thompson, and Asa K. Wa'ker. Their allernates, in the order of their nan es, are Messrs. A. Maxwell, Soln. Turner, John Howard, D. D. Campbell. Win D. Carr, S. H. Bell, W. J. Potter Z. H. Greene, Rev. M. P. Owen, Samuel A. King, Abler Erwin, and Wm. Sutton. These gentlemen will hold their meeting in the office of Rev. Mr. Guthrie, in the basement of the Front st. Church, Wilmington, Monday, Feb. 3d, 1862, at 11 o clock. A. M. CHARES F. DEEMS, P. E.

WE stepped into BALDWIN'S Civic and Military Clothing House, a few days since, and found the Proprietor had just returned from a tour of the Cities, (Richmond, Petersburg, Savannah, &c.) One would naturally think the blocksde had sure enough been raised! Blue Cloths, Gray Cloths, Scarlet, Yellow, and every kind of Lace, Cord, Buttons, &c., were there in profusion, adapted to Confederate Regulation. The Military Cutter at this house, judging from report, stands without an equal in his line!

MASON & BALDWIN, next door below the above house are manufacturing largely for the Government. They only want a week for uniforming a Company. They employ firty females, besides a number of men. These Manufactories are very useful. We wish them success.

In New Hanever courty, on the 15th inst., by J. P. Richards, Esq., Mr. TIMOTHY T. GEORGE, to Miss CA30-LINE J. FARROW. In this county, on the 16th instant, by Rev. D. B. B ack Mr. BENAJAH CARROLL, to Mrs. MARTHA A. BLACK.

in Duplin county, on the 16th inst., by Stephen H. Sim mons, Esq., Mr. LOVET DORMAN, to Miss FANNY TUR NEP, all of Duplin county, N. C.

At 8 o'clock this morning, (Jan. 20th; 1862.) at his residence in Wilmington, Mr. CHRISTOPHER H. DUDLEY, aged 45 years and 4 months.

Capt. ROBT. H. DRYSDALE, departed this life at the Camp of the 3d North Carolina State Troops, Jan. 16th, 1-62. Aged about 28 years.
His disease, pleuro pneumonia, was contracted while in the discharge of his duties, to which he was always most

particularly attentive, thus winning for himself the confidence and esteem of his officers.

The deceased was born in Scotland where he leaves a mother and other relatives, besides a host of friends in the land of his adoption, to mourn his death. Bis remains will be taken to Goldsboro' for interment. Peace to his ashes!
At the Farmer's House, in Wilmington, on the 16th inst.,
of pneumonia, SAMUEL J. HARDISON, of Onslow coun-

ty, aged 32 years. Mr. Hardison was a member of the Onslow Greys, Com pany E, 3d regiment N. C. State Troops. He was on a sick furlough from camp, but unfortunately did not reach home before his death. He was however met by kind friends and relatives in Wilmington, who administered to him all the comforts in their power during his last hours. He leaves an aged father, a brother, and a large number of relatives and friends to mourn his death. He was highly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. At her residence in New Hanover Courty, on the 14th inst., of typhoid pneumonia, Mrs. SOPHIA A. LEE, wife of

DISSOLUTION.

Thos Lee, Esq., aged 59 years, 2 months and 28 days.

A scriber proposes to continue the same business, at the same places,—cffice on South Water Street, and Cape Fear Corn and Flour Mills, on North Water Street, near Bishop's Hotel,—and hopes to merit an increase of that patronage and confidence, so liberally bestowed upon the late firm.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 15th, 1862

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having at the last Term of the Court of Plens and Quarter Sessions held for the County of New Hanover, qualified as Administrator of the estate of C. D. N. Foy, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, etherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All who are indebted to the estate, are notified to make payment immediately.

NICH'S N. NIXON, Administrator.

Jan. 14th, 1862

CONFEDERATE WAR TAX!

THE TAX BOOK for my collection district has been received from the Assessors, and is open for inspection by the tax payers. Any "person challenging the assessments will be allowed to do so at any time within three weeks from the first day of February next."

JAMES ALDERMAN.

Assistant Tax Collector

N. B.—My Pistrict composes all South of Market street and West of the Cape Fear River, within the limits of Wilmington, and all that portion of New Hanover county West of the North East Branch of the Cape Fear River. 104-d&wilF*

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS RESEA

HENRY M. DRANE. 62. 107-2w2 1-2t.

COMMERCIAL

WILMINGTON MARKETS, JANUARY 22.

BREY CATTLE—Are brought to market sparingly, and there is only a small steek in burchers' hands. There is a moderate enquiry, and we quote on the hoof at prices ranging from 7½ to 10 cents per lb., as in quality.

BRESWAX—20 to 22 cents per lb.

BACOM.—Several parcels of new have been received, but owing to the high prices saked, dealers purchase sparingly. We quote small sales at 18 a 20 cents for hog round, and 20 cents per lb. for hams.

BUTTER.—The market is moderately supplied at present, and the demand is limited. We quote at 40 to 50 cents per lb. according to quality.

Ib., according to quality.

CANDLES.—Adamantine 60 to 65 cents, and Tallow 28

CAMPLES.—Adamantine 60 to 65 cents, and Tallow 28 to 30 cents per lb.

Conv Meal.—Little or none on market, and there is an active demand. We quote at \$1 per bushel.

Eggs—Sell from carts at 20 cents per dozen.

Flour.—The market is rather better supplied than noted in our last, asveral parcels having arrived during the week; prices continue to rule high, however, and in consequence the sales are principally in the retail way. We quote at \$9 25 to \$50 for superfine, and \$9 75 to \$10 per bbl. for family, according to quantity.

Grank—The market is almost bare of all articles under this head, and we notice an active demand at full prices.—Only a few small lots of Cern have been received for some weeks past, and there is none now in dealers hands. The last sale was at 85 cents per bushel, and this price could be readily obtained at present. For Wheat, Rys. Oars and Peas there is alse a brisk demand, but there have been no receipts for some weeks, and consequently we are unable to give a quotation.

Land—Is in moderate supply, and sells at 18 a 20 cents per lb., as in quantity.

Molasses—New Orleans sells alowly at 70 a 75 cents per gallon.

Onyahungs—21 a 222 cents per vard

1.812
Tons.
9,130
Poraross—Are scarce and prices high. Irish sell at \$2 50
to \$2 75 per bushel and \$6 per bbl.; and Sweet \$1 per bush-

el.

Poultry—The market is poorly supplied. Fowls are selling at 25 to 30 cents for live ones, and 12½ cents per lb. for dead. Turkeys 75 cents to \$1 for live, as to size, and 15 a 16 cents per lb. for dressed.

Ponk—But little coming to maket, and there is an active demand. We quote from carts at 12½ a 13 cents per lb.

PEA NUTS—Are in mederate demand, and sell from wagons at prices ranging from 85 cents to \$1 per bushel, according to quality.

Rice—Clean sells at 4 a 44 cents per lb. SUGAR—Is in mederate stock, and there is merely a retail demand. We quote as follows: Common brown 11½ cents, yellow 12½, clarified 14, white 16 a 17, crushed 24, and loaf

5 cents per lb by the bbl.

SALT—Made at the Sound, is selling in quantities as want ed at \$4 per bushel.

SHEETING, 20 cents per yard.

YARNS—Nos. 5 to 10, 30 cents per lb.

TALLOW—Sells at 16 a 17 cents per lb.

WHISKEY-Common \$1 50 to \$1 60 per gallon. FAYETTEVILLE. Jan. 20.—Beef—On the hoof, 6; by INCHBERG, VA., Jan. 20th, 1862.

No traiss have arrived from the West for the two past days, in consequence of numing into land slides; and also collisions of the trains, causing injuries to passengers, and a partial destruction of the engines.

FLEET HAS NOT LEFT PORT ROYAL

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 21, 1862.

The Savannah News of this morning, says that it received a private letter on yesterday from the South Carelina Coast, which says that the Federal vessels have not left Port Boyal.

Pickets report 49 or 50 up Broad river, within 15 miles of Port Boyal Ferry.

FROM NASHVILLE—COLONFL OF THE TEXAS

RANGERS Ac.

Land the fight says there were twenty of the fight says there were twenty of the enemy killed on our side, and only two wounded. We took a large amount of arms and run. A man that saw the fight says there were twenty of the enemy killed on our side, and only two wounded. We took a large amount of arms and run. A man that saw the fight says there were twenty of the enemy killed on our side, and only two wounded. We took a large amount of arms and run. A man that saw the fight says there were twenty of the enemy killed on our side, and only two wounded. We took a large amount of arms and run.

A man that saw the fight says there were twenty of the enemy killed on our side, and only two wounded. We took a large amount of arms and run.

A man that saw the fight says there were twenty of the enemy killed on our side, and only two wounded. We took a large amount of arms and run.

A man that saw the fight says there were twenty of the month of arms and run.

A man that saw the fight says there were twenty of the enemy killed. There was nobody killed on our side, and only two wounded.

A man that saw the fight says there were twenty of the month of arms and run.

A man that saw the fight says there were twenty of the month of arms and run.

All publications of donations, exceeding ten lines, will hereafter be charged for at our regular rates of advertising.

Daily paper five cents per line. Weekly paper ton cents o

CHARLOTTE, Jan. 20 .- Not so much Cotton was sold last week as the week before. Probably not more than fity bales were offered. Prices ranged at 61, 72 and 8 cents, wheat has an advancing tendency. White \$1 45 to \$1 55 per bushel—Red \$1 35 to \$1 50. In demand.

Flour, also, has advanced. \$3 75 to \$4 per sack are about the prices. Supply not equal to the demand.

Corn 70 to 75—upward tendency. The market is barely

supplied. Oats 40 to 50.

Peas 62 to 65 cents. Rye \$1 25 per bushel. Pork 11 to 123; Lard 16 to 18. Whiskey \$1 10 to \$1 15 per gallon, and the probability is there will be a still further decline. Salt \$ 5 per sack—a decline of \$5 since last report.

Democrat.

Messrs. REAVES & CLARK inform their friends and the public, that they are prepared to shelter all Carriages brought to pair all kinds of Vehicles. Children's carriages neatly re-paired, and all work done promptly. Bring your Carriage, Buggy, Cart, Dray or Wagon, to the corner of MARKET and TWELFTH STREETS, where every body gets good werk done. Jan. 16th, 1862.

NOTICE. IN PURSUANCE of a Mortgage Deed from J. B. B. Monk, to the undersigned, will be sold in Maggolia, on the 6th of February next, the HOTEL AND LOT at present occu-

pied by the said Monk, and fourteen young, valikely NEGROES. Part cash will be required. P. MURPHY, CHAS. H. HAPRIS, Mortgagees.

WILL also sell on the same day and at the same place, several IMPROVED TOWN LOTS, and several TRACTS OF LAND. Also, STOCK HOGS, HOUSEHOLD AND OF LAND. Also, STUCK A. &c., &c. CHAS. H. HARRIS.

Magnolia, Jan. 15, 1862. LEATHER, PLOUGHS, &C. LL KINDS OF LEATHER for sale at WILSON'S. ALL KINDS OF SKINS for sale at WILSON'S. ALL KINDS OF PLOUGHS for sale at

WILSON'S. ALL KINDS OF CORN SHELLERS AND STRAW CUT-ALL KINDS OF CHAIRS at ALL KINDS OF MILITARY TRAPPIN 38 at WILSON'S. ALL KINDS OF SADDLES AND BRIDLES at

WILSON'S. ALL KINDS OF HARNESS at WILSON'S. ALL KINDS OF POWDER at WILSON'S.

ALL KINDS OF SHOT at JAMES WILSON'S Oil, Leather, Saddle, Trunk, and Harness establishment, No. 5, Market street. Jan. 21st, 1862-d&w

EXTENSIVE ARRANGEMENTS MANUFACTURING OFFICERS' UNIFORMS. WE ARE NOW RECEIVING from importations and YE ARE NOW RECEIVING from im Southern Woolen Mills: CONFEDERATE GRAY CLOTHS, CONFEDERATE BLUE CLOTHS, CAVALRY CLOTH FOR TRIMMING,

SCARLET CLOTH FOR TRIMMING,
SCARLET CLOTH FOR TRIMMING,
BLUE CLOTHS, BINDINGS, &c., FOR INFANTRY.
THE STAFF BUTTONS,
Large and small, to be used only Qa Goods furnished by GOLD LACE, for Confederate and State UNIFORMS, for Field Officers, &c., &c.
BOOKS OF REGUEATIONS, PLATES, &c., adopted by

the Confederate Army.

The best Military Cutter employed to superintend making up the above goods, at BALDWIN'S, Civic and Military Clothing House, 38, Market st., Wilmington, N. C.

DR. DEEMS'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, WILSON, N. C. THE SEVENTH SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL com-

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF STOKLEY & OLDHAM
was dissolved by mutual consent, on the first day of
January, 1862. Alex. Oldham having purchased the entire
property and assets of the concern, will settle all claims,
and is authorized to receive all dues.

JAMES STOKLEY,
ALEX. OLDHAM.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 15th, 1862

BUSINESS NOTICE.

A S SUCCESSOR TO STOKLEY & OLDHAM, the Subsoriber proposes to continue the same business, at the

For other information, please address UHARLES F. DEEMS, Rector 97-1m-19-1m*

SALE OF WRECKED PROPERTY IN THE TOWN OF SWANSBORO'. W ILL EE SOLD in Swansboro', at public auction, for cash, on Wednesday, the 5th day of February, 1862, what remains of the wreck of the British Ship York, 951 Tons Register, stranded on the Beach, on Bordins Banks, north of Bogue Inlet, about two miles.

Also, 1 Anchor, 31 cwt. and 90 fathoms cable, 75 fathoms

Also, 1 Anchor, 31 cwt. and 90 fathoms cable, 75 fathoms new; 1 Anchor 27 cwt. and 95 fathoms cable, 75 fathoms new; 1 Anchor, 15 cwt., 90 fathoms Mooring chain; 1 Spare Spar, 70 feet long, by 172 inches diameter; 2 suits sails, complete, 1 spare topmast and 1 spare topsail yard, all the other spars complete, 1 cooking stove with cooking utensils, 1 medicine chest and code of signals; 2 crabb wrenches and a large quantity small chain work; a large assortment of Iron work; a quantity of paint, black, red and yellow, the cabin furniture, the standing and running riggin, a large assortment of purchase blocks 3 boats, long boat, Pinnace and Gig.

The sale will commence at 11 o'clock and continue-from day to day, until disposed of.

E. W. WARD.

Jan. 16, 1892.-110-tds.

ADDRESS GENERAL ASSEMBLY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. CHURCHES OF JESUS CHRIST

For sale at KELLEY'S Book Store.

The Fleet at Hatteras.

A letter received here this morning dated Newbern. N. C., on yesterday, the 17th inst., says that the steamer had just arrived from the neighborhood of Hatteras inlet. She reports forty-three Federal vessels, of all classes, in and at Cape Hatteras inlet. The letter county. says it is supposed the fleet is either bound for Roanoke Island or for Newbern.

We will add that the letter is from responsible parties in Newbern to a responsible house here.

The above is fully confirmed by authority which is beyond doubt. There may be some exaggeration in re- are anxious to hear the news of what is going on. gard to the number of vessels, but none as [to the fact the neighbourhood of forty.

WE HAVE really no space into which to copy all the crabbed effusions of the Fayetteville Observer, nor any disposition to imitate its dyspeptic tone. We have already shown that it made charges contradicted by the very proofs which it brought forward to substantiate them. We are perfectly willing to rest our case where it is, and where no display of ill temper on the part of the Observer can do more than display its consciousness of an error which it has not sufficient candor to admit. We leave it to settle its difficulties with all against whom it appears so ready to run a muck, and to reconcile the difference between its version of the Columbus "outrage" with the understanding of that transaction by the Standard. It will find that it has woven, for itself "a tangled web," which ill-natured diatribes will not assist in untangling, but that the more it flounders the more inextricable will be its confusion. As for garbled extracts from the Observer,-we gave the extracts we made in our Wednesday's issue from the Observer of Monday, word for word, without the change of a word, a letter or a point. We gave them at sufficient length Observer calls garbling!

Those who know the inveterate prejudices of the Observer will easily understand why we referred to the party status in party times of Messrs. Smith and Maults- and wait." - Daily Journal, 17th inst. by, and will therefore need no explanation; those who fore care for none.

Address of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian ed unanimously at the organization of the General Assembly in Augusta, Ga., December, 1861. Published by order of the Assembly.

This is an extremely able document setting forth the reasons which have operated upon the minds of the minto dissolve the ties that bound them ecclesiastically with claimed a still larger number. their brethren of the North. It will be especially inparticular church.

THE PERMANENT GOVERNMENT of the Confederate States will be fully organized on the 22nd day of Feb. amounted to 11,000, the wounded to 17,000. The numruary, 1862, an auspicious day—one connected with the ber of prisoners South and deserters about 6,000." of a great and glorious Southern patriot. It is meet that the natal day of Washington should thus be celebrated in the Capitol of his native State.

But need we feel so great an amount of surprise and irritation as some have expressed at the fact that foreign nations have not before this extended to us full recognition, when the fact is known to ourselves that our government, as yet, has been only provisionally extem-That the fully perfected machinery of nation- long, adorn the eaves of every roof. al life and government will only go into operation by the close of the next month? Such hasty recognition is neither usual nor to be expected, but still the want of it is accepted as an ill-omen, and as the evidence of a final determination adverse to cur cause on the part of the dark side of the picture.

THE news from Hatteras is startling. We know it to be true. We await details with the utmost anxiety and will, perhaps, hear from Goldsboro' on the arrival of the Newbern train, due at 12 o'clock noon. We have telegraphed for the news.

THE RESIGNATION of Cameron and probably of Chase, indicates either an existing contrariety of opinion in the cabinet of the Lincoln government, or the certainty of an approaching financial difficulty in the financial operations of that government, which can only be obviated by the retirement of these men, both known as ula break-down of the financial as well as of the military system so far pursued.

WE were reminded to-day of the fact that the State Convention will re-assemble at Raleigh on Monday next, by meeting with our friend Col. Steele, chief clerk of that body, on his way to Raleigh.

We don't exactly know when the Convention will get through. We do trust that they will as nearly as may be, confine themselves to matters and things required by the actual present necessities of the State, without going into things not properly entrusted to them, or expected of them by the people.

gret to see it or something like it become a law: A BILL.

ENTITLED AN ACT TO PREVENT INFORMATION OF THE PLANS or cause to be published, in any newspaper or other printed ublication, intended for circulation, any information or emmunication giving the number, disposition, movements, tination, of the land and naval forces of the Confederate States, or the description, destination, cargo or armament of any vessel engaged in the service of, or employed in the transportation of troops, dispatches, or munitions of mployed, or to be employed, by said forces, or of thinking as might be supposed.

badge, banner or flag, which may have been, or mporarily employed or adopted by the common or the common or the common or many the common or pattery, fortification, engine of war, or plan of attack temporarily employed or adopted by the commanding officer of any post district, or expedition, of the Confederate States, unless the publication thereof shall be first the Navy, or the commanding officer of suc trict or expedition: Provided, however, that nothmation extracted or derived from newspapers or other publications in the enemy's country, or of pattles fought.

SECTION 2. It shall not be lawful for any person to write or con municate, for publication, to any newspaper or printed publication, as aforesaid, or the editor or publisher thereof by letter, telegram, or otherwise, information, the publication of , which is declared unlawful by the first sec-

Section 3. Persons offending against the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be subject to indictment in the District Courts of the Confederate States, in the district where the offence shall have been committed, and on conviction, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding \$1,000, and may, in the discretion of the Court trying the same, be imprisoned for a period not ex-

WE take it for granted that everybody will read Mr. Vallandigham's speech, made in the Federal Congress more than ordinary nerve to talk as Vallandigham does. Pendleton of the same State, (Ohio.,) is said to be the real leader of the peace party, however. Our brave and

To the Post Master Coneral, our, Members of Con-We would respectfully state that there is a railroad in North Carolina known as the Wilmington, Charlott; and Rutherford Railroad, which road is now in operation and bas been in operation for months, to a road with Rockingham, the county seat of Richmond county, and Wadesboro', the county seat of Anson

Along this whole length, connecting six counties by rail and stage, there is no mail, although constant apmand exists, especially at this time, when friends at home wish to correspond with friends in camp, and when all

We confess that we ourselves are not without some of a large number of vessels being there—probably in personal interest in this matter, as the want of a mail very much interferes with our circulation in a section of country but recently brought into connection with Wilmington, and in which we are proud to say that our paper has met with a very flattering acceptance .-For the forwarding of such papers as we do send up, we and our subscribers are indebted to the courtesy of the officers of the Road, upon which we have already We feel anxious about Roanoke Island. trespassed too far.

> Again we are without news of the Burnside fleet, now going on five days out, if it sailed as reported.

Yesterday we heard a rumor, said to have come from Swansboro', to the effect that a large number of vessels were reported at Hatteras, and that families were leaving Newbern. The Newbern Progress of yesterday morning makes no reference at all to this matter, so we must take it for granted that the rumor was with-

We cannot hear of any portion of the fleet having been seen from any point on our coast, nor it any of the vessels were driven ashore have we even heard of that. Perhaps they stood so far to sea, that they could not be seen from land, and thus escaped being driven on shore also to express fully their drift and meaning. That the If they have gone to Davy Jones' locker, it would ap- It was impossible to see ber at any time distinctly, and pear as though they had taken another route thereto.

The Norfolk Day Book has not a word, nor has any other of our exchanges. They, like ourselves, "watch

THE RALEIGH PAPERS of Wednesday, (issued on do not, know nothing of the Observer, and will there- Tuesday) reached us last week on Saturday—this week on Friday. They formerly reached us on Wednesday morning-never later than Thursday. In these days Church of the Confederate States of America, to all the things in the news line must be the latest or their value Churches of Jerus Christ throughout the Earth. Adopt- is much depreciated. How long it takes the Journal to reach Raleigh we cannot even pretend to guess. .

isters and others now forming the General Assembly of since dwelt upon the fact of their being nearly seven the Presbyterians in the Confederate States of America, hundred thousand, and some have even gone farther and

Per Contra, the Cincinnati Enquirer, says " the enteresting to members of the Presbyterian churches, but tire strength of cur (Federal) army, as by returns in the hardly less so to those of other churches, or those of no Adjutant General's office, foots up 521,000, of whom about 480,000 are now reported fit for service. On the Price 10 cents. For sale at Mr. Kelley's, Market 22d December returns up to that date showed that the m.n. The number killed in battle, skirmishes, etc...

> We rather think Brooks of the Express was right paper for the purpose of drawing pay and rations, at | we can well understand.

COLD WEATHER .- The Charlotte, N. C., Bulletin of vesterday, says that the weather there during the last three days has been most awful. Icicles nine inches

It may be cold comfort for us to suggest that even this is not an upmixed evil. That there is both money and patriotism, the one to be made and the other to be consulted by saving this ice for next summer. We speak not simply of ice as a matter of luxury or of comforeign nations, by those who are disposed to look upon fort, and long use has made it seem almost a necessary acter which revolutions bring forth. As was said of to many; but it may be the last hope of the wounded, lid whose pulses throb with fever, may find in it coolness and perhaps safety. Save the ice, wherever it can be saved. It will be all needed.

> Messrs. Editors:—Some days since I noticed your allusion to the want of a Battery or Batteries on some of the high lends near the lower end of the town? Do you think it would be judicious to place a Battery within the limits of the town to repel an attack from gun-boats? Would it not rather invite aggression, and furnish

an excuse for shelling the town?

It is a good rule for residents of glass houses to throw no stones. I think cities do not usually attack armed ships.

Works of defence should, I suppose, if possible, be placed beyond cannon shot of the places they are to cover and derend. This principle has governed us in the erection of Batteries to cover the approaches to Wilmington.

I need not tell you where these Batteries are located, but suffice it to say they are deemed ample for the defence of

As much might be said of the coast and other river Batte-ies. If the guns now in position are efficiently served, as I trust they will be, our families may repose in safety under the shade of "their own vines and fig trees, with none to molest or make them afraid." S. L. FREMONT, Chief Eng'r Cape Fear Dist.

WE TAKE pleasure in publishing the above communication from Col. Fremont, as it contains assurances which will be most gratifying to all.

We may be permitted to remark that we must somehow have failed to express our meaning in the brief article to which Col. F. refers, since he understands it so differently from what we intended it to be understood. to have held his tongue.

We did not speak of the presence of a battery or The Norfolk Day Book publishes the bill reported by batteries at the point or points indicated, as means of the Military Committee in Congress, to establish a sur- covering or defending the town from the approach of ties are taking measures for the more effectual protecveillance over the press. We should not altogether re- gunboats, but as a dernier resort, should, in any, way the tion of the loyal people of Western Virginia. covering defences be passed by any portion of the fleet, and to be used in the event of this portion taking a posi-AND OPERATIONS OF THE I AND AND NAVAL FORCES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES BEING CONVEYED TO THE ENEMY.

SECTION I. The Congress of the Confederate States do could be lost, and much might be gained by revealing the fire of a sufficient number of guns to make that bu-

siness unprofitable. But of course we defer to those whose judgment in such matters carries authority, while we merely offer suggestions under correction, and add these remarks to ar, for the Confederate States; or the description of any show that we have not been quite so forgetful or un- army of the Potomac:

> IN A SPEECH delivered last week in the Federal House of Representatives, by Mr. Conkling, of New York, he stated that besides the defeat, and the large loss of arms and munitions of war, there was a sacrifice of nine hundred and thirty men at the battle of Leesburg, or Ball's Bluff. on the Potemac, where the Con'ederate troops under General Evans, drove the Federals under Baker. with such terrible slaughter into the river.

This is far more loss than the Federals have ever before admitted-more indeed than they admitted as killed

POSTMASTER GENERAL REGAN states the number of Post Offices now in operation in the Confederate States at 8,300. He makes the following estimate of the probable receipts for the year ending June 30th, 1862, as on the Mason and Slidell surrender. It takes a man of

chivalrous friend, Val., is the chevat de battaille, but
Pendleton's is the cool head and hand that holds the
reins.

Wise's Legion has been ordered to Edenton, N. O.

**Curbrave and Chivalrous friend, Val., is the chevat de battaille, but
This estimate, however, is based upon the returns from only 4,922 post-affices, and the receipts must necessarily be increased by the returns from the remaining 4,024. though the latter are generally small offices, scattered throughout the interior, from many of which the receipts will be inconsiderable.

IT THE SHIPS that left Norfolk on Sunday evening did not put back, they are now going on their for day out, having been three days and shall out the morning-or three days out last evening. As yet we have heard nothing of their whereabouts. It they were to be coming up the river, just off the creek, and our out in the blow of Monday night they must have got pretty well scattered and been forced to make as ofting, which missed her. The Mt. Vernon did not respond. point at least one bundred miles from its terminus at this pretty well scattered and been forced to make an office.

A tri-weekly stage connects the head of the If near enough our coast to be seen at all, they would If near enough our coast to be seen at all, they would On Sunday morning, just before day, the batteries at most probably be first discovered by the sentinel at Cape Evansport opened on the Pensacola as she attempted to Lookout Light-house, but we have not heard that any

If they have put in to Hatteras, which they may have done, we might not hear of it for some days, as indeed plication has been made for it, and although a great de- we did not when Hatteras was taken, although we knew the fleet was there, from the fact of the Gordon, which had to leave there to keep out of their way, having put in to this barbor.

We will most probably hear something to-day from the coast, either that they have been seen or that they have not. So fer nothing has been heard of them.

P. S .- We have heard from the Forts as late as this morning. Nothing in the way of an "expedition" was Pensacola passed the creek, the batteries gave her two then in sight, nor had anything been seen of it. In fact even the usual blockaders had been forced to haul off owing to the state of the weather. All is quiet - that a thick fog was prevailing at the time.

Daily Journal, 16th inst.

The Blockade of the Potomas by Our Batterles. The fact that a few mornings since the Federal War Steamer Pensacola succeeded in making her escape by running down the Potomac past our batteries, is regardneighborhood have failed of effecting the purpose for which they were constructed—the closing of the river against the passage of the enemy's vessels.

We have reason to know that this is in a great measure mistake. At times, as in the extreme darkness of a moonless night, or in the grey of a foggy morning, when a man can hardly be seen twenty yards, a vessel or two may slip past by rupning, not forcing, the blockade .-This was the case when the Pensacola went down stream. the firing upon her must have been greatly at random. The blockade of the Potomac by our batteries is as efficient as the blockade of the mouth of Charleston

This is Etch.

one as the other.

We cut the following from the columns of the Rich mond Examiner of the 15th inst :-

WILMINGTON THREATENED-THE BURNSIDE FXPEDITION month of the Cape Fear river. The dispatch is understood NEARLY SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND.—Lincoln's Secretary of war stated the Federal forces at over six hundred and sixty thousand. The Lincoln organs have since dwelt upon the fact of their being nearly seven hundred thousand, and some have even gone farther and claimed a still larger number.

mouth of the Cape Fear river. The dispatch is understood to be from a source entitling it to credit. It is not unlikely that this naval force is the Burnside expedition, or composed of a portion of it and that only a lew of their vessels were driven back off Cape Henry, which will account for the reported return of the expedition in the Norfolk dispatches of yesterday. The force of the enemy may be exceeded. There is considerable anxiety to hear further of this demonstration of the approximation of the cape fear river. The dispatch is understood to be from a source entitling it to credit. It is not unlikely that this naval force is the Burnside expedition, or composed of a portion of it and that only a lew of their vessels were driven back off Cape Henry, which will account for the reported return of the expedition, or composed of a portion of it and that only a lew of their vessels were driven back off Cape Henry, which will account for the reported return of the expedition, or composed of a portion of its and that only a lew of their vessels were driven back off Cape Henry, which will account for the reported return of the expedition, or composed of a portion of its and that only a lew of their vessels were driven back off Cape Henry, which will account for the reported return of the expedition, or composed of a portion of its and that only a lew of their vessels were driven back off Cape Henry, which will account for the reported return of the expedition, or composed of a portion of its and that only a lew of their vessels were driven back off Cape Henry, which will account for the reported return of the expedition of the expedition of the account of the part of the report of the expedition of the account of the part of the p this demonstration of the enemy. It is thought hardly pro-bable that the enemy will attempt the approach upon Wil-mington by the river, which is under the gons of Fort Cas-well. The land approach across the sand barrens of the

We need not say that the dispatch is not only with out foundation, but without the shado v of foundation, mortality in the Federal Army amounted to 22,000 for, to our knowledge there was not even a colorable rumer upon which to base it. Such is news when it is reliable! God knows where these people may now be or how soon we may hear more of them than will be pleasing to us, but why people should circulate sense when he said that one-third of Cameron's army was on tion reports of this kind, and at this time, is more than ministration.

relation to matters here that can properly be made public. and which are of sufficient importance, and suffi- ed from the slavery agitation, and the consequent organciently verified to make it worth while to telegraph ization of a geographical party in the North, producing families. But we are told, "the Government must econthem, and nothing else.

. But perhaps the strangest thing about this sensation item is, that we have the best reason to know that it rejection of all peace propositions; that peace and harnever was telegraphed from Wilmington, North Caro-

It is strange, very strange, the revelations of charthe corruptions incident to the passage by bribery of of power; that the disregard of the writ of habeas corracked with pain and parched with thirst; or the inva- the legislative union between England and Ireland, there was as a consequence, in the latter country, a total bankruptcy of principle, and no man trusted his neighbor's former, neither nation had been humiliated by their surhonor or expected trust for his own.

A similar fatal effect appears to have been produced among our friends at the North by the incidents of the last few months. The once greatest friends of the South are now bidding the bighest for the support of her bitterest enemies, and the anti-slavery societies themselves are out-done in cool malignity, by smooth bypocrites like Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, who in a lecture delivered on Tuesday of last week, in Washington, declared himself in favor of the absolute and immediate confiscation of the property of "rebels," and the infranchisement of slaves, by an act of Congress. The Washington Intelligencer quotes his sentiments apparently with satisfaction.

And yet this old man came through here some years ago as a member of the committee of the Senate in charge of Mr. Calhoun's remains, and wherever he went he was received with more than respect-with warmth killed. About 300 Indian ponies were captured, and and friendship. He was the very good friend of the about the same number of cattle. The Indians felt deceased S. Carolinian; his views were Southern enough to make him a pet in Charleston. Surely there is a bankruptcy of public principle and a total abandonment of shame. Surely this old man ought, for very decency.

We are pleased to learn that the Confederate authori-

WE ARE REQUESTED by Lieut. J. B. Brown, Company B, 3rd regiment N. C. S. Troops, to state that he will return to his regiment in a few days, and will take charge of any packages that may be left at his Store. for any of the troops in the regiment, from their friends

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS .- The following contributions, by the people of the Confederate States, have been recently listed at the passport office by Colonel J. B. Jones. Most of the supplies thus received go to the

W. B. Carmichael, \$500 to Twenty first Regiment North Carolina State Troops.

Dr. A. H. Canedo, \$13,250 to Texas troops.

M. S. Fraley, \$4,130 to Fourth Regiment North Carolin

State troops.

J. Lyerly, \$3,800 to Twenty-first Regiment North Carolina State troops. _____, \$1,500 to First Texas Regiment.

8. C. Granberry. \$250 to bighteenth Musissippi Regiment.
T. S. Haucock, \$300 to Fourth Virginia Cavalry.
D. B. Leak, \$2,130 to Twenty-first Regiment North Caro-

lina State troops.

H. Lochrew, \$300 to Eighth Georgia Regiment.

U. W. Moffitt, \$8,000 to Mississippi and Texas troops.

J. W. Parker, \$1,300 to Sixth Regiment North Carolina State troops.

J. O. Sparm, \$250 to Eighth Georgia Regiment.

William Turner, \$3,000 to Sixth Regiment North Carolina

State troops.

J. C. White, \$300 to Ninth Georgia Regiment. Ex-PRESIDENT TYLER—THE U. G. R. BLOCKADED

-The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Cour The impression is that ex-President Tyler will be chosen Speaker of the First Confederate House of Re-

men at the upper batteries heard the sound of steam and commenced firing by sound, rightly supposing that it proceeded from the Pensacola, which, having been for some time "cornered" in Washington, was trying to make her way out. This was kept up all the way down as far as our gurs extended—some thirty-nine shots in all being thrown—but, it is believed, without success, inasmuch as she passed Acquia creek running very swiftly and without any assistance.

The tugs which were accompanying her by the Evansport batteries, and which were observed just as they were all getting by, were doubtless merely an escort as a precaution against an accident, and for the purpose of rendering assistance, should any be needed. As the parting shots but without doing any-damage. The excuse made by those in charge of the guns for the failure to strike is that the steamer was running very fast and meaning to criticise the blockade we must be permitted to say that, as for efficiency, it is about as next akin to o blockade at all as could well be.

On Saturday evening, as we learn from a gentleman who witnessed the occurrence, three Federal steamers ran in near to shore just off the farm of Withers Waller, Esq., and fired upon his dwelling, each some six or seven times, the result being that the part next to the ed by many as an evidence that our batteries in that river was completely stove in, and indeed, the whole building was completely ruined. We further learn that the house was unoccupied at the time. Another informant says it was the house of E. A. W. Hooe, Esq. The lact, we suppose, is true that one or the other has

THE PICTURES IN THE WHITE HOUSE .- In giving a descripton of the recent renovations and embellis in the Presidential mansion, we stated that certain pictures of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, which we supposed had been presented as a permanent addition to its collection of valuables, had been carried off, without any right of ownership, by Mr. Buchanan, when he re-tired to Wheatland. This is an error. When the Prince of Wales visited the White House, the autumn before last, he mentioned to Miss Lane that he had some fine engravings of his father and mother on board the harbor by the Lincoln fleet, and as many vessels slip by Hero, at Portland, which it would gratify him if she would accept. She of course replied that it would give ber very great pleasure to receive them. Shortly after the Prince reached Portland, Miss Lane received a roll containing the two prints. She had them handsomely framed, at her own expense, and had them suspended in one of the principal apartments of the Executive man sion. When Mr. Buchanan retired from office she of course took the pictures to Wheatland with her, as she did the remainder of her personal effects. It never occurred to ber or any one else at the time, that the slightest question could arise as to the ownership of the en-

gravings, which were a gift to her on the part of the Prince. This explanation is due as much to Miss Lane as to the late president, and we accordingly lose no time in repairing the error. With regard to the Japanese curiosities presented to Mr. Buchanan by the Japanese envoys, it is merely necessary to state that they were all, without exception, sent to the Patent Office immediately on the departure of the ambassadors from Washington. - Washington Letter New York Herald.

The Indiana Democracy and the War- The Blame of the War Charged Upon the Republicans.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 9 .- The Democratic State Convention convened yesterday morning, and was largely attended, every county but eight being represented. Thomas A. Hendricks was appointed President .-His remarks, on taking the Chair, were severe against

The resolutions adopted by the Convention set forth the expense of the government, and for the benefit of some parties, not distantly related to Cumero's himself.

We can assure the public here and elsewhere that the can alone preserve the Union; endorses the principles have resigned, because they felt that the Government had heretofore put torward by the National Convention of acted in bad faith with them. But their resignation did its counterpart in the South of secession, disunion and armed resistance to the government; condemning the course of the Republicans in the last Congress for the mony would now reign had the party in power shown the same desire to settle the internal dissention, that it recently enacted to avoid a war with England; that the Republicans had demonstrated their inability to conduct the government through the present difficulties, denouncing all the violations of the Constitution as usurpations pus, the imprisonment of citizens in the loval States are flagrant violations of the Constitution ; that the seizure of Mason and Slidell was either legal or illegal-if the render under threats; of the latter they should have been delivered up before imprisonment.

The resolutions compliment the conduct of Indiana troops in every battle-field, where victory had perched upon the national banner, and sends greeting to every Democrat for their future achievements in coming con-

Latest from the Indian Country. [From the Fort Smith, (Arkansas) Times, January 3d.] LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR .- Col McIntosh, Cart. Armstrong, Lieut. Thornton, and several other officers arrived yesterday from the battle ground. We learn that our army pursued the enemy for 25 miles on the next day after the battle, but did not overtake any of the Indians. Col. Stand Watie, with about 300 of his men came upon a party, killed 15 or 16, and took about 40 prisoners, some women and children. The rout was so complete, that the enemy scattered everywhere. Opothleyholo was not in the fight, but left either the evening before or on the morning of the fight. One of the leaders, a Seminole by the name of Alligator, was certain that they could whip our men, who numbered about 1,400, and the Indians about 1,700 or 2,000 .-They had a strong position in a deep hollow, and when our troops made their appearance they raised the war whoop and commenced firing, which our men did not return until they came up close to the enemy, when they charged, and the Indians broke and ran, and the fight continued for ten miles.

This is one of the most expeditious and successful campaigns of the season, and proves Col. McIntesh a good officer, and the Texans and Arkansians invincible

SKETCH OF VALLANDIGHAM.—The Nashville Fanner gives the following "pen portrait" of the Hon. Mr. Vallandigham, the Chatham of this war:
"Vallandigham is a man of more courage, character and

espacity, than any other man in Congress take him for all in all. He is about five feet seven or eight inches high, with a fierce looking fare, keen dark eye, black hair inclined to carl, florid complexion, with moustache and whiskers. His features, though not handsome, are striking. His manner is quick, nervous and impetuous. He does not speak well, unfortunately. His manner is too hasty and passionate, and his voice full and round. But for dauntless bravery, keen management and independent spirit, he stands before the

THE BEST WAY TO SETTLE AN AFFAIR OF HONOR .- Messis Hlacide Bienvenu and Octave Leblanc, met yesterday morning, with their seconds, to fight with swords, the duel which was prevented the day before by the arrest of Leready to fence at each other, Mr. Leblanc quite surprised every bedy present, by apologizing in the handsomest manner for his generous outburst of passion, while acting as a second in the hostile meeting between Messrs. Bienvenu and Bouligny. This explanation, coming unasked for, from the lips of a gentlemen whose bravery can never be doubted, does him the greatest honor, and we of severe doubted. ed, does him the greatest honor, and was, of course, acceted by Mr. Bienvenu's seconds. We don't know of anythin more honorable for a courageous and proud man than to acknowledge his wrong, when he has in his hand a weapon which he has so often wielded in the defence of his rights.

QUARREL BETWEEN SHERMAN AND DUPONT .- The quarrel between Commodore Dupont and Gen. Thos. W. Sherman has culminated in breaking up Gen. Viele's expedition at the moment it was ready to sail We are not surprised. Dupont is an old sea-dog, who wants to 1,091,013 00

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ried in regard to Army Chaplai nittee representing the North Carosubscribers, a Committee representing the North Carolins Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Be assured that, in doing so, the body we represent, as well as your memorialists, are actuated by a sincere desire to see this young Republic—the Southern Confederacy—placed in such a high moral position as to command the respect and admiration of all civilized nations. Allow us, then, frankly and most respectfully, to state that the late action of your honorable body, during a former session, by which the salary of Chaplains in the Army was reduced to fifty dollars per month, with one ration, and the Chaplains themselves deprived of all military rank, has been to us a source of profound regret and astonishment. While we are satisfied that, in your action, you were prompted by patriotic considin your action, you were prompted by patriotic considerations, yet, we are very certain that, so far from accomplishing the end proposed, it will be attended with the most mischievons consequences, and result in great injury to our common country. We earnestly request you, therefore, to reconsider and repeal the above act, for the following reasons:

First-It places the Confederate States of America, in a religious point of view, in a false and most unfortunate position before the civilized world. It is very well known that there is no nation upon earth in which Christianity, in its present forms, is more highly appreciated by the people-in which a larger proportion of the population are worthy communicants of the various Christian denominations. Never, in the history of the world, was there an army in which could be found such a large proportion of pious, devout Christians, as at present compose the Confederate army. And yet, the Chaplains in this army receive less pay, are forced to occupy a lower rank, and consequently are treated with less respect than in any other Christian nation upon earth. If we are not mistaken, in England the Chaplain takes rank immediately after his commanding offi-

cer. In France, Spain and Russia, it is, we believe, about the same. Even in that depraved, semi-infidel despotism with which we are now at war, the Chaplain enjoys the rank, pay, quarters and rations of a captain the post-that is, he receives \$150 per month, his travelling expenses and other important items included How, then, can the late action of your body be regarded by England, France and other Christian nations, in any other light, than as a degradation of the Christian Ministry by our Government; as discarding religion from our army; and as ignoring the religious sentiment of our Confederacy! We know that this was not your design; but still, we fear that this construction will be placed upon it by the nations of Europe.

Secondly-We request you to repeal that act, because its effect is injurious to the soldiers of the army. In some instances, pious men in the army finding selves destitute of religious instruction, have telt obliged to support a Chaplain by their own voluntary contributions. Thus, after they have given up their profitable business at home, and consented to expess their lives in defence of their country, they must either go without the bread of life, or else give part of the pittance received from the Government, to support a pastor. That act, then, which cut down the salary of the Chaplain. has virtually diminished the pay of the pious men in the ranks. Here, then, is the position in which thousands of praying men, now in the army, are placed :- 1st. hev must be deprived of the presence, instruction and spiritual guardianship of a minister of Christ, because the Government has refused that minister an adequate support; or, 2nd. They must receive the Gospel at the hands of a young and inexperienced man; or, 3rd They must, out of their own private funds, support a clergyman whose experience and talents qualify him to fill the place of pastor with dignity and usefulness.

Thirdly-We urge you to repeal that act, because inflicts great injustice upon those ministers who had accepted chaplaincies prior to its passage. Many clergymen, of various denominations, had resigned their charges, in which they were receiving salaries sufficient to support their families, and, prompted by patriotic motives, had accepted positions in the army as Chaplains. In this capacity, had the law remained unchang- them. ed, they would not have received more; and in some Baigadier Generals Confirmed .- Henry Heath, of cases not as much, as they would have received from their former charges. Now, we appeal to you, if it was right? if it was in good faith to cut down their salary, under these circumstances? It may be said, "Let them not place them back in their former charges; and some of them are thus left without provision to support their omize." Very well; but why should the salary of Chaplains be cut down for the sake of economy, and yet the salaries of Surgeons and all other officers remain untouched?

For these considerations, we respectfully request you Van Dorn had been seriously injured by a fall from his hors to repeal the above act; and we would also urge you to are both unfounded. adopt such measures as will secure the services of an experienced Chaplain for every regiment in the army.— With sentiments of profound regret, and with an earnest devotion to the cause of our common country, we remain, Honorable Gentlemen.

Your ob't servants. S. M. FROST, D. B. NICHOLSON, Committee. C. F. DREMS. Louisburg, N. C., Dec. 9, 1861.

The above having been unavoidably delayed, appear ow for the first time. LOSS OF SCUTHERN TRADE BY THE NORTHWEST. The St. Louis Republican, alluding to the loss of Southern trade by the Western States of the Lincoln govern-

ment savs :

" See what awfully desolating results have followed the cessation of that commerce. The Western State of Europe are trembling under it. Our own North momentarily benefitted by a demand for army supplies does not feel it, as it will by and by. But survey the West-with no choice of an outlet to Europe save through New York-its products at half their forme price, and all its purchases at double that price. In fact, the farmer of the West can scarcely raise produce at current prices. The gross yield of his farm would not pay the wages of the hands necessary to raise it .-No part of the United States is more afflicted by the cessation of the Southern trade. Men now see the fallacy of all those theories that belittled Southern industry, and the importance of Southern commerce with i to the rest of the United States. Let us give some cred it to the med who, while sustaining a system which, though legal, has been held up to the unsparing odium, have made that system productive of so many and great benefits that the withdrawal of them has rent fear and trembleng through the nations."

The Cincinnati Gazette furnishes a very important fact in regard to the extent the Northwest is suffering by the cutting off of the trade of the South. That paper estimates that there will be a surplus of 89,000,000 pounds of bacon in that portion of the United States son to a point on the Kentucky shore five miles below Bird this year should the Southern markets not be opened.—

GALVESTON .- There has been no confirmation of the ate report by telegraph that Galveston has been occupied by the enemy. It probably took its origin from an article in a Houston paper which was copied into a New Orleans journal. We find a letter in the New Orleans " Delta," from an officer in the Confederate service, severely denouncing the statement so made public as untrue and inju ions. This letter, dated December 29th, speaking of the city of Galveston and the purposes concerning it, says:

an attack by the enemy, be defended at all hazards, and to the very bitterest extremity; that every foot of soil will be contested, every acre of channel and harbor be struggled for, while a hundred of our thousands can be rallied. I will predict further, that if there be any virtue in bullets, in heavy metal or light metal, in long range or short range, in field guns or casemated guns, in open fight or ambush, in torpedoes, submarine magazines, mined channels and extemporaneous gunboats, in breastworks, redans, redoubts and bastions, in cutlasses, swords, bowie knives and daggers, with mothers on the house tops to cheer us in the struggle, and even young maidens, determined not to leave their homes and brothers. I say, if in these things there be virtue, then every Linc in vandal or Hessian that plants his accursed foot upon this island shall bite the dust in his agonics, and Galveston shall survive the shock, a monument to Texan valor .- Richmond Enquirer.

RETURN OF THE ORLEANS PRINCES TO EUROPE. not surprised. Dupont is an old sea-dog, who wants to We find the following significant paragraph in the conduct the war in an energetic manner, though it may Washington correspondence (January 8) of the Balti-

BY TELEGRAPH

FOR THE JOURNAL.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 17th, 1862. THE PRESTONBURG FIGHT. Nothing has been heard officially at Richmond of C. arshall's fight at Prestonburg.

LATER FROM THE NORTH. The Examiner's special Norfolk reporter sent a dispatch late last night, which says that the New York Herald of the 15th inst., asserts that Cameron has resigned, and E. M Staunton, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed as his su

essor. Cameron, it is said, is to go as Minister to Russ Gen. McClellan is up attending to business. It is rumored that Chase intends to resign, and accent eat in the Senate.

Col. Kearney, of the Federal Engineer corps, is dead The Federal House of Representatives has passed a his bolishing the franking privilege. The appropriations for the army for the year ending next June amount to nearly four hundred and fifty millions dollars. A board of bankers from the principal cities met finance committees of Congress at Chase's residence

ence. Chase threatened high taxes, but the bankers we nexorable. Commodore Goldsborough has left Fortress Mouroe wi the 13th Massachusetts regiment in the Steamer Spauldin and is said to be bound to Port Royal. Goldsborough con mands the fleet and Burnside the land operations.

Monday, but came to no result after a fours hours' confe-

The Federal Senate on Tuesday last passed a bill di charging the fugitive slaves jailed in the District of Colum

FEDERAL ACCOUNT OF THE PRESTONBURG RIT TLE.-ALL LIES. The Federals claim a victory at Prestonburg over Gar Marshall. Col. Garfield reports Marshall as having ber

repulsed, his force fleeing in great confusion, and carrying

off numbers of his dead and wounded. The Federals for twenty-seven dead on the field, and tock twenty-five pris oners. The Federal loss is reported as two killed and he ty-fire wounded. THE EXPEDITION. Thirteen vessels, at Hampton Roads, went to sea Thursday, [yesterday.]

The steamship Constitution, with the Maine and Masse

chusetts regiments, arrived on Thursday at Fortress Mo

We copy the following additional items from the Ris

mond Dispatch: NORFOLK, Jan. 17, 1862. In the U. S. Senate on the 14th inst., a communication was eceived from the President transmitting a copy of the in structions received by Chevalier Hulseman, from the An trianGovernment, on the Trent affair. Also, Seward's rent

Austria coincides with the English demands. Havana dates to the 7th state that Mexican matters growing interesting. The people are preparing for resis ance. Thirty thousand soldiers are to be collected at P rote, with 150 pieces of artillery. Everything looks serio for Spain. The Spanish soldiers are rapidly deserting. Juarez has issued a proclamation, calling upon the peo

to unite in the defence of their homes. The Bark Lyra, a slaver, of New York, with 820 negro on board, has been captured by an English gun-boat. Fleet Eagle, also a slaver, with 900 aboard, escaped. On Friday the Federal forces at Romney, under comma

f Gen. Lander, retired on learning the advance of the Co federate army, under Jackson. Cotton in New York was held at 34 cents: whiskey.

cents; sugar, 8 cents; coffee, 20 cents. [SECOND DISTATCH.] TREASURY NOTES AND POSTAGE.-The Postmaster G eral has decided that the Postmasters ought to receive Co federate Treasury Notes on deposit for payments on pos age; and that there can be no objection to making chang

for such notes, in postage stamps, when parties will acce ginia, Johnston K. Duncan, of Louisiana, and S. A.

Congress .- Nothing made public to-day.

Ex-President Tyler is very ill. DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT TYLER. RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 18th, 1862. Ex President Tyler died during last night. The flags of

the capitol are at half-mast. The Examiner's special telegram from Charleston of resterday, reports that all the Yankee vessels have le Port Royal, probably to co-operate with Burnside. The statement in the Southern papers that the steam Hadiator had arrived in a Southern port; also, that Ge

NEWS FROM TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY & MISSOUR NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 17, 1862 Private dispatches report the Federals landing in for this morning between fort Henry and the Tennessee rive There was some firing but the Federal balls did not read

Advices from fort Donelson say that Gen. Tingham fee confident of being able to defend forts Donelson and Henry A dispatch from Boston on the 8th says that Ex Go Morehead of Kentucky has been released on parole.

The Bowling Green correspondent of the Union at American, says that Gen. Hindman, (Confederate.) with 900 cavalry, went to Rowlet station, three miles this side Green river, a few days since and burned the station house and all out-buildings; also Horse Cave Depot and building attached, and the hotel adjacent, and the houses at Car

quarter of a mile of the Federal lines on Green river, whi had been used to grind wheat and corn for the enemy. It is thought that all the public houses between Glasgo junction and Rowlett's will be destroyed. The Railroa and Turnpike between these points are utterly impassable by artillery, without an immense amount of labour. The St. Louis Republican of the 11th has a dispatch which says that Senators Johnson and Polk, of Missouri, were ex pelled from the United Etates Senate on the 10th inst. by

The scouts from camp Morgan burnt the Mill within

A special dispatch to the St. Louis Republican date Cairo the 9th, says that the great expedition is ready start and will leave to-morrow. It is understood the fle will ascend Tennessee river some distance. Its final de-

A dispatch from Cairo on the 10th, says that several steam ers, conveying a portion of the troops forming the prese Expedition, left that afternoon, landed the troops at for (11th,) carrying the balance of the troops for fort Jeffe Point. The caval y which had been previously taken across This will involve a loss of about \$7,000,000 in the item to fort Holt, will join them in the morning from Bird's Point

A regiment will be taken up at Paducah; about 600 troops marched from there this morning and will join the expedition soon at some point in the interior.

LETTERS FOR THE UNITED STATES .- Major Genera Huger has issued, through his Aid, the following dire tions, to be observed by persons sending letters to United States:

1. Letters must have on the envelope, in addition the address of the person for whom they are intended "via Norfolk and Flag of Truce." 2. Write not more than one page.

3. Enclose money to pay the United States postage
4. Do not address letters to Gen. Huger. THE OCCUPATION OF ROMNEY .- By way of confirm ing the reports in relation to the evacuation of Romey by the enemy, and its occupation by our troops, w

may state that a letter was received from the Valley of Virginia last evening, which says—"General Jackson

has taken Romney, without a shot."-Richmond Du patch, 17th. CHER FOR SPRAINS .- In the Paris hospital, a ment is practiced that is found most successful for frequent accident, and which can be applied by the mo inexperienced. If the ankle is sprained, for instance, the operator hold the foot in his hands, with the thumb meeting on the swollen part. These having been previously greased, are pressed successively with increasing force on the injured and painful spot, for about a qual ter of an hour. This application being repeated seve

ANOTHER FLEET FOR THE SOUTH.—The Yankees were fitting out another fleet for the South. It is to be called the Mortar Fleet. A late New York paper says:

times will, in the course of the day, enable a patient

walk, when other means would have failed to relieve